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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 458

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GENERAL.

UN COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT ENDS SUMMER SESSION

OW302130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva, 30 August (XINHUA)--The UN Committee on Disarmament ended its two-and-half-month long summer session here today without achieving any substantive results.

Among the major topics discussed during the session were prevention of a nuclear war, a comprehensive program of disarmament, prohibition of chemical weapons and prevention of an arms race in outer space.

Though many member states demanded that priority be given to the discussions on the prevention of nuclear war so as to formulate practical and effective measures, the session was bogged down in procedural debate.

The committee was also divided on the issues of a disarmament program and the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The session also failed to make a breakthrough on the question of prohibiting chemical weapons. This issue had been generally expected to be relatively uncontentious and one that would easily yield results.

As is frequently the case during the session, both the USSR and the U.S. accused the other of putting forward proposals aimed at maintaining their own military superiority and reducing the military capability of the other. The Soviet Union charged the U.S. with obstructing the session, while the United States blamed the Soviet Union for turning a deaf ear to the U.S. proposals.

Many small and medium-sized countries expressed their dissatisfaction over the lack of substantive progress at the session. Representatives from several countries including Argentina and Brazil demanded that the superpowers, with the largest nuclear arsenals, change their policy on the arms race and display sincerity in the disarmament negotiations.

CSO: 4000/257

GENERAL

WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE OPENS IN SWEDEN

OW031836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1408 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm, 2 September (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said today that "the effort to increase confidence, to cooperate in confidence-building measures of many kinds" is important to world security.

Opening the "International Conference on Common Security" here sponsored by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Palme said, "Common security by contrast, is founded on the common interest in avoiding war and it is founded on the idea that opponents must act together to prevent war by negotiating reductions in existing arsenals, CBMS (continental ballistic missiles) and limitations on new weapons."

Palme said that the confidence-building measures will be a principal theme for the European conference scheduled here for January 1984.

He said that the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe is one example of such a measure.

He went on to say that the second important theme for the upcoming European conference should be the effort to limit the qualitative arms race. "These limitations, too, should be in the common interest of the two military alliances and of the rest of the world," he said.

The third theme should focus on the need to increase regional security through new arrangements including holding Third World security conferences, and strengthening the role of the United Nations.

The current conference is designed to shape the concepts and policies of common security and to look at the implications they may have for U.S.-Soviet relations and for security in Europe and the Third World.

More than 70 statesmen, scientists and scholars from 25 countries and international organizations are attending the 3-day conference. They include Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Dr Alois Mertes, West German state minister, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, former prime minister of Austria.

CSO: 4000/257

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMMON SECURITY ENDS

OW050539 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm, 4 September (XINHUA)--The International Conference on Common Security concluded here today after 3 days of discussion on the concept and policy of common security.

Lennart Bodstroem, Swedish foreign minister and plenary moderator of the conference, pointed out in his closing remarks that many different views and attitudes on the concept of common security and the doctrines of deterrence were expressed during the discussion, but new proposals also have been developed and considered.

Bodstroem said that "the critics of the doctrine of deterrence claimed that it in fact fueled the nuclear arms race" and "in this way international security was seriously destabilized." While those in favor of nuclear deterrence, he added, argued that deterrence "tended to favor stabilizing systems," and they insisted that "a continuous modernization of weapon systems was an important part of deterrence." He said some common ground was found during the conference in spite of the divergence of views. The supporters of deterrence now "stressed the need to move away from exclusive reliance on military postures" and the critics on the other hand accepted that the process for common security was a long-term one during which "the doctrine of deterrence must necessarily continue, in a gradually decreasing way to influence military postures."

It was decided that the new proposals on common security raised during the conference will be brought to the conference on confidence building measures and disarmament in Europe scheduled for January next year in Stockholm.

The conference was attended by politicians and scholars from 25 countries including the United States and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4000/257

GENERAL

GENEVA PARLEY ON PALESTINE CONDEMNS ISRAEL

OW051623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva, 5 September (XINHUA)--Delegates to the International Conference on the Question of Palestine unanimously condemned Israel's aggression and expansion during the general debate which began last week and ended today.

They expressed support for the struggle of the Palestinian people and demanded practical measures be taken to ensure that the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable rights.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim accused Israel of disregarding international will and all international values, saying it "does not want peace, but rather seeks annexation of territories."

Chin Chung-kuk, representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, accused Israel, backed by the United States, of perpetrating war provocations against the Arab countries to strangle the national liberation struggle of the Arab people and realise its aggressive design for territorial expansion.

M. Tawfiq Toubi, an Israeli parliamentarian, who attended the conference in a personal capacity, said Israel was pursuing its expansionist and annexationist policies, despite the efforts of the international community.

Some delegates also denounced Israel for presenting, with the support of the United States, obstacles for all constructive approaches to a solution of the Palestinian problem.

Foreign Minister of Mauritania Ahmed Ould Minnih said Israel's arrogance and negative attitude posed an obstacle for a solution of the Palestine problem.

During the debate, some delegates also deplored the absence of the United States from the conference, holding that it indicated a negative attitude of the United States toward the efforts to seek a just solution of the Middle East problem.

The delegates of the conference shared the view that the Palestinian problem is the nucleus of the Middle East problem and any solution should be in conformity with the following conditions:

--the withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967;

--the sovereign exercise by the Palestinian people of all their inalienable rights, including the right of self-determination, the right to return to their homeland and the right to return to their homeland and the right to establish an independent state in Palestine;

--the right of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to participate in all peace negotiations and conferences.

CSO: 4000/257

GENERAL

CANADA'S TRUDEAU ON SOVIET, GREEK PROPOSALS

OW310911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Athens, 30 August (XINHUA)--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today described the recent Soviet proposal to destroy a number of Soviet missiles from Europe as "another step in the successive shifts and movements of the two superpowers in the Geneva disarmament talks" and expressed his disagreement on the Greek proposal for a 6-month delay in the NATO's deployment of U.S. new missiles in Western Europe.

Answering questions at a press conference here today at the end of his talks with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, he said "I welcome any improvement by both sides (Soviet Union and United States) and I think there has been such, and I believe this happened because they see us coming closer to the December 1983 deadline." Therefore, he said, "I see no reason in removing the pressure from both sides by extending the deadline to June 1984."

Trudeau, who was on a 2-day official visit in Greece starting yesterday, said that he had discussed with the Greek prime minister the advantage Greece saw from the proposed 6-month postponement and heard his reasons. "I disagree that such a delay would be conducive to a better solution of the problem or the success of the Geneva negotiations," he noted.

Trudeau said, "I told Mr Papandreou that such proposals should be examined on merit and discussed carefully and rationally because populations in democracies have shown concern over the threat of a nuclear war, about the escalation in the number and type of arms held by both NATO and Warsaw pact countries, and that any chance to avoid such a war should be discussed."

Trudeau and Papandreou also discussed the issues of the NATO, relations between Canada and the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC), the situation in the Middle East and Central America and Greek-Turkish relations.

CSO: 4000/257

GENERAL

BRIEFS

INTERVENTION IN LEBANON--Moscow, 31 August (XINHUA)--A statement issued by the official Soviet News Agency Tass today denounced the "Gross U.S. intervention with the use of armed forces in Lebanon's internal affairs." The statement declared with a tinge of threat that Moscow was not indifferent to developments in Beirut and the rest of the country. "U.S. troop contingents...have delivered strikes with the use of artillery and helicopters at areas inhabited by the Muslim population of Lebanon," it said. A foreign news dispatch from Moscow said the charges appeared to refer to actions by the U.S. peacekeeping force in Beirut, which returned fire at gunmen after their positions came under heavy attack. A U.S. official statement said that the U.S. troops were trying only to ensure their own security. The Tass statement called for the unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon, stressing that "naturally, there should remain in Lebanese territory neither American forces nor any other foreign troops which came along with them," but it did not make clear what the "other foreign troops" were. [Text] [OW010916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 1 Sep 83]

U.S.-SUDAN MILITARY EXERCISES END--Khartoum, 3 September (XINHUA)--the Sudan and the United States Friday wound up their 3-week joint military exercises code-named "the bright star," the Sudan News Agency reported today. A U.S. military officer commented on the performance of Sudanese troops as "highly competent" and displaying "advanced fighting capabilities as well as managing to master the joint training program." Sudanese and British troops will carry out joint military exercises next November in accordance with the Sudanese Army's program to upgrade its fighting capabilities. [Text] [OW031350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 3 Sep 83]

SOVIET MISSILE PROPOSAL--Brussels, 3 September (XINHUA)--NATO's Special Consultative Group (SCG) today called on the Soviet Union to return to the Geneva talks on intermediate nuclear missiles in a spirit of serious negotiations. J. Dobbins, chairman of the SCG on nuclear arms control, told a meeting of the group that after examining the Soviet proposal that Moscow would "liquidate" its SS-20 missiles to be reduced under a possible agreement at the Geneva talks indicated an "implicit recognition of a substantial existing imbalance in the Soviet Union's favor." Mr Dobbins said the Soviet proposal could be "a positive sign" if it constituted Soviet acknowledgement of the need for genuine reductions in its missiles deployed in Europe. On the Soviet insistence on the inclusion of British and French nuclear weapons in the Geneva talks, the group chairman

said it is a pretext for maintaining its (Moscow's) unilateral advantage." He reaffirmed support for NATO's dual tack decision of 1979 and said NATO will begin to deploy U.S. cities and Pershing missiles "unless there is a concrete arms control result in Geneva." [Text] [OW040349 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 4 Sep 83]

'AUTUMN FORGE' EXERCISE--Brussels, 2 September (XINHUA)--Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) General Bernard Rogers inaugurated today at the Ramstein Air Base, Federal Germany, the "1983 Autumn Forge" exercise series which will be conducted throughout the Allied Command Europe (ACE) during this autumn. "Autumn Forge" is the name given to the yearly series of national, multi-national and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) sponsored exercises held in ACE. The series is conducted from early September to mid-November from the northern coast of Norway to the eastern borders of Turkey. This year's series marks the ninth successive year of such large scale NATO exercises conducted by the allied command. In his address at the inaugural ceremony, Deputy Minister of Defense of Federal Germany Peter Wuzbach said, "In view of the military threat by the Soviet Union, the capability to defend ourselves is maintained and demonstrated to the Soviet Union over and over again." General Rogers announced that this year's "Autumn Forge" consisted of 27 exercises, with the participation of 250,000 troops from 13 nations, along with 2,000 aircraft and 300 ships. He added that this year's particular emphasis is placed on the improvement of the NATO conventional forces to insure that NATO forces possess the full range of capabilities to meet any form of aggression. "In these exercises, we set high standards for our conventional forces so that their successful performance in a conflict would plant the seed of uncertainty for success in the minds of a potential aggressor," he said. [Text] [OW030124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 3 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/257

UNITED STATES

REAGAN REITERATES U.S. MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

OW281914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 27 August (XINHUA)--U.S. President Reagan said today the United States is still committed to its peace plan for the Middle East problem put forward about a year ago, according to reports from Santa Barbara, California.

In a weekly radio address made from his ranch where he is vacationing, Reagan said his plan is "definitely alive and available to those parties willing to sit down together and talk peace."

"We remain committed to the positions that we set forth and we stand ready to pursue them in the context of the Camp David accord," he noted.

Reagan described his Middle East plan as "the only realistic basis for a solution" and said it is "in the best long-term interest of all parties."

On Israel's continued establishment of new settlements in the occupied territories on the West Bank of the Jordan River, Reagan said it "is an obstacle to peace and we're concerned over the negative effect that this activity has on Arab confidence."

The future of these settlements, Reagan said, can be dealt with only can be dealt with only through direct negotiations between the parties to the conflict. "The sooner these negotiations begin, the greater the chance for a solution," Ha said.

In his address Reagan also said that the United States is committed to the security of Israel and will help defend it against outside forces.

CSO: 4000/258

UNITED STATES

SHULTZ DISCUSSES MIDEAST AT PRESS CONFERENCE

OWO10843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 31 August (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that the effort for peace in the Middle East is "long and difficult, and requires patience and determination."

Speaking at a press conference here, Shultz said that he does not consider the U.S. peace effort "a failure," but "certainly we don't have peace in the Middle East either."

He said the initiative put forward by President Reagan a year ago "remains a major and creative contribution to the peace process and a workable basis for negotiation."

Expressing support for Lebanese President al-Jummayil's initiative for a new national approach to reconciliation and unity, the secretary called on "Syria, which has the largest army in Lebanon, to respect and support this process."

He reiterated the U.S. position that all foreign forces should be withdrawn from Lebanon so as to "give the Lebanese a chance to cope with their problems in their own way themselves." He promised to "continue active diplomatic engagement" in the area.

Commenting on the recent outbreak of widespread fighting in Beirut and its suburbs in which two U.S. Marines were killed and 14 wounded, he said it was a "generalized" violence and there is "no concerted effort to single out the Marines and target them." "Let no one doubt that if attacked, the Marines will take care of themselves with vigor," he added.

But he indicated that the administration does not have a plan under consideration to change the size, the role or the mission of the multinational forces or the U.S. Marines sent to Lebanon about a year ago.

For much of the time Shultz tried to explain that there is no need at the moment to invoke the war powers act which provides that the president may not keep U.S. troops in a hostile situation for more than 90 days without specific congressional approval. He added that the president is acting within the framework of the act by keeping the congress informed of the U.S. troops in Lebanon.

UNITED STATES

REAGAN SHOULD CHANGE NORTH-SOUTH POLICY

HK020640 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 34, 22 Aug 83 pp 16-21

[Article by Zhang Ruizhuang, "Assistant Research Fellow of the Shanghai Institute of International Studies"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /The Reagan "strategy for global economic growth," focusing on North-South issues, presumes an improvement in the U.S. economy through private enterprise and free trade and stresses the subordination of North-South relations to an anti-Soviet strategic policy. The rigid U.S. stance that neglects the just demands of the Third World and seeks to preserve the status quo in international economic relations has become the main obstacle to efforts to establish a new international economic order. This short-sighted policy has had a negative effect on attempts to resolve North-South issues and on the overall international economic development./

Soon after President Ronald Reagan took office, his administration began a general review of U.S. economic policy towards the developing countries. By the autumn of 1981, a series of addresses delivered by Reagan and his senior aids on various formal occasions clearly indicated that a new policy on North-South issues had already come into being. Reagan's policy is tougher and more aggressive than that of his predecessor Jimmy Carter. Not satisfied with a mere passive denial of the demands of the developing countries, Reagan has actively advanced counterproposals and counterclaims on various issues in an attempt to make the settlement of North-South issues more closely conform to U.S. interests.

/"American Centrality"/

President Reagan and his administrative officials have asserted repeatedly that no American contribution can do more for international economic development than a growing, prosperous U.S. economy. Therefore, the only U.S. priority for world economic development is to revitalize the U.S. economy and restore strong and sustained non-inflationary growth at home. As Reagan put it, "Every one per cent reduction in our interest rates due to lower inflation improves the balance of payments of developing countries, by \$1,000 million (address by President Reagan before the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia, 15 October 81)." From this, he concluded that "By getting our own economic house in order, we win, they win, we all win (ibid.)."

By this logic, as soon as the U.S. economy recovers, with American goodwill and favours, all world development problems can be readily solved. Denying any need to transform the existing international economic system, this argument views the current system as the most reasonable given the present international realities. The best way to help low-income countries improve their conditions "is not to weaken the system that has served us so well but to continue working together to make it better (address by President Reagan before the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia, 15 October 81)."

With this as its starting point, the Reagan administration has adopted measures to delay and obstruct the proposed global negotiation on North-South relations. At the very beginning it demanded putting off the discussions from the 35th UN Session to the Cancun meeting and the 36th UN Session on the excuse that the new administration wanted to review its overall North-South policies. Then at the Cancun Summit it suggested unreasonable prerequisites for U.S. participation in the preparations for the negotiations. At the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, the developing countries appealed for starting the negotiations as early as possible, and most of the developed countries also took a positive attitude towards this request. But the efforts to start a new round of global negotiations on North-South issues failed again because the United States obstinately reiterated its prerequisites and maintained that the time was not ripe for negotiations.

The argument for "American centrality," which insists that the solution of world economic development problems depends on "revitalizing the U.S. economy," is a subterfuge to avoid reforms in the international economic order, a pretext for U.S. international economic policies that benefit itself at the expense of others. It ignores the radical changes that have occurred in the international balance of power since World War II, especially in the last 20 years. It refuses to acknowledge the growing political strength of the Third World countries and their corresponding economic claims. It clings obstinately to the arrogant way of dealing with international affairs immediately after World War II when the United States was in its heyday and to the Bretton Woods system that would preserve U.S. hegemony over the world economy. This stance is certainly unwise.

/"Tree Trade" and "Private Enterprise"/

The Reagan administration holds that "market magic" is a panacea for all economic problems, including those of world development. Reagan asserted that poor nations can best find permanent solutions to their problems by attracting private foreign investment and supporting the free flow of trade and capital. In Reagan's view, once free trade and private enterprise are guaranteed, once the "magic" of the market place is allowed to function freely, the series of problems raised by the developing countries such as preferential treatment in trade, prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, as well as structural adjustments of the world economy would be readily solved, and even those difficulties caused by the shortage of development funds would be eased thanks to the high efficiency of private enterprise. With this strategy for world development, the United States attempts to challenge the developing countries' claims for a reform of the international economic order. Moreover, in the name of strengthening trade and investment relations with the developing countries, the United States is seeking to increase its own economic and political gains from such relations.

The Reagan development advertisement claims that "open markets" stimulate "free trade." It asserts that trade is one of the major driving forces of economic growth in the developing countries and a source of funds far more important than foreign aid. It says, for example, that the export earnings of the non-oil-producing developing nations in 1981 accounted for 83 per cent of their total foreign derived income while official development aid was only 4 per cent. Trade of developing countries with the United States has a special importance which can be substantiated by another example: non-oil-producing developing nations by selling their products on American markets earned \$63,000 million in 1980, an amount more than twice that of the total foreign aid provided to all developing countries in that same year. Therefore, Reagan says the United States would prefer to join the other nations of the world to work to eliminate trade protectionism and to promote free markets so as to help the developing countries increase their trade income, rather than increase its development assistance. At the same time, trade relations between the United States and the developing countries would also be enhanced through the implementation of free trade policies.

Superficially, this sounds fine. But a careful study of the blueprint for so-called "free trade" quickly reveals the real intent hidden behind these words. To start with, the United States is trying hard to involve more developing countries in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), in order to solve all its trade problems with developing countries within the scope of the GATT regulations. The next step is to press the developing countries through GATT to open their markets. For this purpose, the U.S. delegation at the Geneva Ministerial Meeting of GATT in November 1982 strongly advocated a "North-South Round of Trade Talks on Market Access" aimed at an exchange of additional preferential tariff concessions by the developed countries in return for increased commitments by the developing countries to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers to their markets. From official U.S. statements around the time of the meeting, it is clear that the U.S. appeal for open markets is mainly directed against those advanced developing countries whose manufactured products have already become powerful competitors to U.S. products. Its attempt to extend GATT to such areas as investment, labour services and high technology is basically an attempt to use the remaining U.S. competitive advantages in these fields to create new markets in the Third World and Soviet the problem of its stagnating export trade.

By stressing free trade the United States is not only rationalizing its reduction in development aid, but is also seeking to reverse its defensive trade position by turning the demand of the developing countries for relaxed trade restrictions into a demand that they open up their own markets. The proposal to strengthen trade relations between the United States and the developing countries is but an attempt to use the developing countries' urgent need for expanded exports and grant them limited preferential treatment to induce them to remove those measures which protect their growing national economies, so that American goods and capital can flood these countries. The bitter U.S. objection to any interference in international trade by forces outside the market is in fact an objection to any international arrangement that would benefit the developing countries. The Americans have been preaching laissez-faire economies for the world market simply because they believe the powerful U.S. competitive position would win in a trade war in which the law of the jungle prevails.

Another pillar of the U.S. "strategy for development" highlighted by the Reagan administration is "strengthening private enterprise" which mainly means private investments and loans in the international money market.

In recent years both official U.S. aid agencies and international financial sources have been falling short of money. To cope with this challenge and at the same time to stimulate U.S. exports of private capital, the Reagan administration has been vigorously encouraging private capital to take part in international development activities in all kinds of forms including co-financing with international or inter-regional development banks, co-investing with U.S. Government foreign development programmes or investing directly in developing countries. The United States has been advocating strongly a "graduated" system for the allocation of development funds. With the economic growth of the developing countries, the source of development funds should be gradually converted from official preferential loans to private business loans. During the last 20 years, the proportion of preferential loans in all development funds obtained by the developing countries as a whole has dropped from 60 per cent in 1960 to 33 per cent in 1978, and the United States is continuing to ask for further reductions.

To sum up, the reason behind U.S. propaganda for the "superiority" of "private enterprise" is a desire to increase the outflow of U.S. private capital and reduce its official aid.

/Foreign Aid and Strategic Interests/

U.S. foreign aid has always been used to pursue U.S. foreign policy goals and to secure its global strategic interests. Previous U.S. administrations have never attempted to deny this. But the Reagan administration has put more emphasis on this use of foreign aid, declaring openly its intention to tie U.S. foreign aid policies more closely to its overall economic, political and security interests. It no longer bothers to attach humane labels such as "a concern for the basic needs of poorer nations" to U.S. foreign aid.

Out of concern for its immediate economic interests, the Reagan administration took a first step to cut back U.S. foreign aid expenditures. Since the beginning of the 1970's, owing to the radical decline of U.S. strength as a whole, the amount of U.S. official aid has been hovering at a lower level. After adjustment for inflation, U.S. foreign aid has actually been dwindling. As a proportion of GNP, U.S. foreign aid has fallen behind that of most developed nations. Near the end of his presidency, Carter intended to reverse this tendency. However, soon after Reagan succeeded him, the former president's budget for foreign aid was slashed. In his budget proposals submitted to Congress on 18 February 1981, Reagan suggested a cutback in foreign aid from \$5,400 million to \$4,800 million for fiscal 1981. As a result, the actual delivery of official U.S. development aid that year plummeted from \$7,100 million of the previous year to \$5,700 million. As a proportion of GNP, foreign aid fell from 0.27 per cent to 0.20 per cent, the same as the 1979 level, the lowest level in U.S. history. Moreover, Reagan also sought a 26 per cent reduction in budget state for fiscal 1982 down from \$7,200 million requested by the Carter budget to \$5,400 million.

It is true that the heavy Reagan cutback in foreign aid was mainly caused by the deteriorating U.S. economy and the federal government's deficit between revenue and expenditure. On the other hand, however, it was also because, in Reagan's judgment, the past foreign aid outlays of several thousand million U.S. dollars each year had little evident effect on the immediate promotion of U.S. interests. Therefore the top priority of the U.S. Government should not be to increase the quantity of foreign aid, but to improve its practical effect. Given the shortage in foreign aid funds, the authorities concerned would have to "cancel those less important programmes and concentrate the much more limited funds on serving the most important goals of U.S. foreign policy."

According to the Reagan administration, the "most important goal of U.S. foreign policy" is clearly the containment of Soviet expansion. As Reagan explained at the very beginning of his presidency, relations between the United States and the developing nations are considered important because such relations could help pin down the expansion of Soviet influence. Consequently the development of these relations must "presuppose coherence with American interests." In this context, and considering the reality of foreign aid reductions, the Reagan implementation of foreign assistance follows three basic principles:

/Increasing bilateral aid and reducing multilateral aid./ It has been reiterated over and over again by the White House that loans of multilateral development institutions are beyond direct U.S. control, and thus cannot reflect U.S. interests in the Third World. When Reagan planned to reduce the foreign aid expenditure, he expressed clearly that the bigger cutbacks would be focused on U.S. donations to multilateral organizations such as the World Bank. Under this guideline, in spite of the Carter administration's formal commitment in 1980 to donate a total sum of \$3,240 million in the period of 1981-83 to the International Development Association (IDA), the Reagan administration postponed and reduced the U.S. payments time and again. The amount paid in 1981 and 1982 totalled only \$1,200 million, while the planned payment in 1983 is \$700 million. Thus the total payment in 3 years accounts for just 59 per cent of the promised contribution. As a result, the IDA has run short of funds and cannot loan out money as planned.

/Concentrating bilateral aid on a few states or regions critical to U.S. global strategic interests./ Although aggregate U.S. foreign aid has dwindled, that given to a few strategically sensitive states and regions has been growing. At the moment, U.S. foreign aid is concentrated on four regions of strategic importance, i.e., the Mideast and the Mediterranean coastal states, the neighbourhood of Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and the Caribbean Basin. In 1982 for example, U.S. aid to just three states or regions in the Mideast accounted for about 60 per cent of total U.S. bilateral aid. What is more, this tendency towards concentration seems to be growing. According to Reagan's budget proposal for foreign aid in 1983, 87 per cent of military aid will be given to seven states or regions while 78 per cent of economic aid will go to just six.

/Enhancing security assistance./ U.S. security assistance, including military aid and the "economic support fund," is designed to serve U.S. strategic interests directly and is more political [words indistinct] assistance used to be roughly equal to its development assistance. Under Reagan, however, the security

assistance share of the 1982 foreign aid budget has already increased. For 1983, it has increased by 36.6 per cent in contrast to economic and financial assistance which has increased only 5.2 per cent.

In short, the major goal of U.S. foreign assistance is to promote its own political and strategic interests. As the third world has noted, the United States seems bent on viewing North-South relations solely through an "East-West prism," ignoring totally the developing countries' needs and predicament of the poorest nations.

/Influence/

The tough attitude of the Reagan administration towards North-South relations has exerted a negative influence on the relations between the United States and the Third World, on the economic development and recovery of both South and North nations, and on relations between the United States and its Western allies as well. Moreover, it also has helped to foster some potentially dangerous elements in the international situation.

1. It obstructs settlement of North-South issues and hurts relations between the United States and the Third World. Because of obstruction by the United States and some other Western nations, the efforts of the developing countries to start a new round of global negotiations in order to break the deadlock in the North-South negotiations have so far been in vain. A large number of the Third World countries which have been suffering from the present circumstances are very unhappy with the inflexible U.S. policy towards North-South relations. One after another they have seized every opportunity in various international forums to denounce the economic policies of the United States and some other Western nations. In the general debate at the 1982 session of the UN General Assembly, the main theme running through almost all the addresses was the world economic situation and criticism of the United States. Likewise, the U.S. delegation found itself in an isolated position at the joint annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund held in September the same year.

2. It hurts the economic growth of the developing countries and hinders the delivery of developed nations from their economic difficulties. The developing countries have suffered estimated trade losses of about \$60,000 million each year in their export earnings due to the hundreds of nontariff barriers set up by the United States and other Western nations to restrict imports of manufactured or semi-finished goods from the developing countries. Meanwhile, under the monopolistic control of the world market by the United States and some other Western nations, the prices of raw materials and primary products have been forced down to their lowest level in 45 years. With trade conditions deteriorating and exports shrinking, the total deficit in the non-oil-producing developing countries' balance of payments has gone up year by year, from \$68,000 million in 1980 to \$77,000 million in 1981 and to \$80,900 million in 1982.

As regards finance, the long-term U.S. persistence in domestic policy of high interest rates has kept interest rates on the international money market high. For the developing countries which already have heavy debt burdens totalling more than \$600,000 million, the rising interest rates are disastrous.

From 1978 through 1981, the interest on the loans of the developing countries tripled to the sum of \$48,000 million. Thus a great portion of the limited foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries has been devoured by the sharply increased interest payments.

Regarding development assistance, the most striking example of the harmful impact of U.S. policy is the above-mentioned "IDA crisis." In 1981, owing to the U.S. breach of promise and the curback in its contribution, IDA's available loan fund was held that expected. In 1982, the United States again unilaterally reduced contribution, a move that was followed by some other Western donors. When IDA, an international financial institution specializing in long-term and interest-free loans to the least developed countries, runs short of funds, those poor nations in most urgent need of development funds suffer the most.

To a great extent, the economies of the developed countries depend upon the resources and markets of the developing countries. Consequently, the crisis-shift policy of the United States and some other developed nations not only hurts the economic growth of the developing countries, but in turn hinders the economic recovery of the developed nations.

3. It arouses dissatisfaction among other Western nations and thus widens the rift within the Western alliance. Although the other developed nations share much in common with the United States in North-South issues, their greater economic dependence on the developing countries and their own particular interests have led these nations to adopt a milder North-South strategy than that of the United States. Recognizing the economic interdependence between North and South, this strategy believes it necessary, acceptable and compatible with their own interests to make limited adjustments and reforms in existing international economic relations. It favours dealing with North-South issues not by confrontation but through dialogue and North-South co-operation. Thus some of the Western developed nations centering on the European Community has put pressure on the United States on many occasions and through various channels demanding that the United [States] be more flexible, accept the trend of times and not create trouble for the whole Western world.

4. The U.S. North-South policy is one of many factors which have aggravated the tensions between North and South, and have hurt the economies of the developing countries, especially those least developed countries. The resulting increasing economic friction among the Western developed nations and their worsening domestic economic crisis are bound to cause extremely perilous consequences.

The North-South policy of the Reagan administration, as its entire international economic and foreign policies, is full of self-contradictions. The foremost goal of the policy is to safeguard U.S. privileged position and vested interests under the current international economic system, so as to create favourable conditions for the revitalization of the U.S. economy. The measures used in implementing this policy, however, have damaged the developing countries' economies and hence damaged the overseas markets of U.S. products and investments as well as the raw material and energy supply sources, all of which are vital to the U.S. economy. Another major goal of the policy is to use develop-

ment aid to support the U.S. global strategy of contention with the Soviet Union. By arousing anti-American feelings and deepening the isolation of the United States in the Third World, this policy has been self-defeating. "The establishment of a new relationship with the Third World that is comparatively fair and responsible," which is listed as one of four fundamental objectives of Reagan's foreign policy and the U.S. so-called "strategic identity" with the Third World are actually empty words.

The latest developments indicate that under enormous pressure from the deteriorating international financial situation, the Reagan administration will have to soften its stand on world economic matters and made some concessions on the problem of capital-transfers to the Third World. Nevertheless, unless the Reagan administration changes cause and abandons its set policy on the North-South issue, the developing countries and the U.S. own interests will be further impaired.

We shall wait and see whether there is any change in U.S. North-South policy in the next year or so.

CSO: 4000/258

UNITED STATES

SHULTZ STRESSES U.S.-JAPAN PARTNERSHIP

OW021938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Washington 2 September (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that the United States and Japan need to maintain and strengthen their partnership.

Speaking at the 6th Shimoda Conference in Warrenton, Virginia, the secretary reviewed and looked into the prospects of U.S.-Japan cooperation in the international and bilateral affairs.

Shultz said the U.S. and Japan have made it clear to the Soviet Union that "an agreement on intermediate range nuclear forces that shifts the threat from Europe to Asia is unacceptable," because "the growth of Soviet military power in Asia leaves us no alternative."

The secretary said the U.S. and Japan "must both do more to quicken our pace in fulfilling the roles and missions" in the military field. He said when Japan is ready to defend the sea lanes to a distance of 1,000 nautical miles, "it will provide a credible deterrent to Soviet adventurism in northeast Asia, and it also will allow us more flexibility in responding to emergencies in the southwest Pacific and Indian Oceans that affect our mutual interests."

He mentioned Japan's increased economic assistance to the Gulf countries and assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. He praised Japan for withholding economic aid from Vietnam until all Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea.

"America and Japan also share a common goal in promoting China's modernization and in encouraging China's constructive engagement in Asia," Shultz noted.

While expressing U.S. welcome to the steps taken recently by the Japanese Government to reduce trade barriers, Shultz urged Japan "to pursue other measures for opening markets, for this will reduce serious stresses in our relationship." Shultz pledged that the Reagan administration will "continue to oppose protectionist measures in the congress."

Shultz acknowledged that the U.S. "needs to work harder to reduce its budget deficits and to bring down interest rates," but claimed that "anxieties over the yen-dollar rate must not lead us to take actions, such as new restrictions on trade."

Shultz said the problems facing the U.S.-Japan relationship demand dialogue. Consultations between the two countries have expanded in recent years. In November, U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will meet for the fourth time this year.

The Shimoda conference is a non-governmental forum for the discussion of the Japanese-American relationship. It was first held in Japan in 1967.

CSO: 4000/258

UNITED STATES

KISSINGER PANEL HOLDS HEARING ON CENTRAL AMERICA

OWO21439 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 1 September (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said Wednesday that the Reagan administration had not placed enough emphasis on a political solution to the problems in Central America.

Testifying at a hearing before the presidential bipartisan commission on the region headed by Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state under Presidents Nixon and Ford, Vance said, "it was my judgment that the problems were essentially local in nature, that they were economic, political and social and that they must be addressed in their own terms and in their local context." Therefore, instead of a military solution, only a political one "would provide a durable and lasting solution," he added.

Sol Linowitz, former U.S. ambassador to the organization of American states, who held similar views on the issues, said today that the dealing with the issues, the United States not only has to face up to the Soviet Union and Cuba, but "more important," it should act with "restraint" and "judgment" in the area.

He criticized this administration of backing anti-Sandinist forces trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. He noted that "it does not serve America's interests to undertake intervention in any country, covert or overt, which threatens that government."

After today's testimony, former President Jimmy Carter said that the United States "should pursue aggressively the alleviation of economic and social sufferings." He advocated close consultations with the Contadora group.

President at the 2-day sessions were also former President Gerald Ford and former Secretaries of State Alexander Haig, William Rogers and Dean Rusk. The views on the causes and solutions to the region's turmoil "were not unanimous," Kissinger commented on the sessions.

Members of the commission will visit the region in divided groups next month. It is expected to make a final report to the president early next year.

CSO: 4000/258

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE OFFICIAL VIEWS ANDROPOV PROPOSAL

OW311325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1327 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--Commenting on Soviet leader Andropov's latest proposal on the reduction of missiles in Europe, Yoshiya Kato, director general of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said on 29 August that "what is important is action, not language," according to Japanese newspapers.

Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Y. Pavlov called on Kato on 29 August to seek Japanese understanding of the new Soviet proposal. Pavlov said that, if an accord can be reached in the Geneva negotiations, the USSR is ready to destroy the reduced intermediate-range missiles in Europe, meaning that the USSR would not redeploy these missiles in the eastern USSR and "the Western claim that the USSR would divert its threat to Asia would become meaningless," and that the Japanese Government's fear generated from this could also be "totally dispelled."

Kato said at the meeting that the Japanese Government's basic attitude was "to attach importance to concrete results of the negotiations and not to the bargaining during the negotiations. What is important is action, not language."

Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry officials maintained that the Soviet initiative to explain the new Soviet proposal to Japan was part of the Soviet peace offensive. They said that "it is obvious that the new Soviet proposal is meant to alienate Japan and Europe from the United States."

Japanese papers said that Japan holds that "there is not any significant change between the present and the previous Soviet stand."

CSO: 4005/1160

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

FORMER BRITISH COLONY RECOGNIZED--Tokyo, 3 September (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government decided on Friday to recognize Saint Kitts and Nevis as an independent country, according to the Foreign Ministry. Saint Kitts and Nevis was a former British colony. It will announce its independence on 16 September. As an island country on the Caribbean Sea, it has a total area of 262 square kilometers with a population of 48,000. The Foreign Ministry said the Japanese Government will establish diplomatic relations with Saint Kitts and Nevis as soon as possible. [Text] [OW032030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 3 Sep 83]

CSO: 4005/1160

WESTERN EUROPE

SWEDEN, DENMARK AGREE TO BEGIN BORDER TALKS

OWO41932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm, 4 September (XINHUA)--Sweden and Denmark have agreed to start negotiations on border demarcations on 31 October, reported the Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER today.

A joint communique, issued by the two governments after talks in recent weeks, said that an interim agreement has been reached on negotiations on disputed areas in the Baltic Sea, Kattegat and Skagerrak.

To facilitate a start of the negotiations, both sides have reportedly offered some compromise. Sweden no longer insists on a stop to Danish oil exploration on the disputed Hessel Island before the negotiations start. Denmark, on the other hand, agreed not to give permission to any new oil companies to operate in the areas under dispute before an agreement is reached.

Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstroem [name as received] told a news conference yesterday that there is reason to hope that an agreement will be reached before 31 October on the demarcation of the disputed areas.

Meanwhile, Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen indicated yesterday that Denmark is looking for unconditional talks on the border issues.

In 1978, the two countries held talks on their long-standing border dispute but failed to solve it. The dispute was revived last June after Denmark allowed an oil company to carry out explorations on Hessel Island.

CSO: 4000/263

WESTERN EUROPE

NORDIC FOREIGN MINISTERS END STOCKHOLM MEETING

OW062018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm, 6 September (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of five Nordic countries discussed a number of international issues in preparation for the forthcoming UN General Assembly at a 2-day regular autumn meeting which ended here today.

The five Nordic countries are Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

A communique released at the end of the meeting said that the ministers paid special attention to disarmament as the North European countries have a common interest in the relaxation of international tension. They expressed regret that the conflicts in Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and Central America remain unsolved and voiced support for efforts to resolve these conflicts by peaceful means.

The ministers hoped that foreign ministers from 35 nations gathering in Spain on 7 September will approve the final document adopted at the Madrid follow-up of the conference on peace and security in Europe. They welcomed the proposed European disarmament conference to be held in Stockholm on 17 January 1984.

On the Middle East, the ministers expressed concern at the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and emphasized their countries' support for efforts to find an all-round, just and lasting peace in the region.

Condemning South Africa's apartheid policy, the meeting demanded UN Security Council take sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The ministers also discussed the current international economic situation and stressed the importance of the close cooperation existing among the Nordic countries.

CSO: 4000/263

WESTERN EUROPE

ITALIAN PRESS NOTES SOVIET FLEET ACTIVITIES

OWO41620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Rome, 4 September (XINHUA)--The Italian Defense Ministry announced here today that ships of the Soviet fleet conducted anti-submarine maneuvers in the waters between the islands of Sardinia and Naples off the western coast of Italy from 25 to 28 August.

The ministry confirmed the Soviet fleet activity in a communique issued soon after the Italian weekly magazine IL MONDO reported the maneuvers yesterday. All the papers here today carried stories of the Soviet war games.

The ministry communique said that the Soviet fleet, consisting of the helicopter carrier Leningrad, an anti-submarine frigate and a destroyer, exercised anti-submarine frigate and a destroyer, exercised anti-submarine tactics off the waters of Ustica Island, Sicily. The Soviet warships later moved northwards to waters off Naples and Sardinia, and at one stage even reached within 30 miles off the Sardinian capital of Cagliari.

At the same time, the communique said, other two groups of Soviet ships also operated near Sardinia and Sicily.

The Defense Ministry said that Italian planes discovered the Soviet warships near the island of Ustica on 26 August. Throughout the Soviet maneuvers, an Italian frigate and several antisubmarine aircraft kept close watch on all the three groups of Soviet vessels, the communique said.

The Soviet maneuvers have caused an outcry in Italy. The paper LA REPUBBLICA pointed out today that despite frequent Soviet maneuvers, this is the first time that the Soviet Mediterranean fleet has penetrated so deep into the northern part of the Tyrrhenian Sea and so close to the Coast of Italy.

Another Italian paper IL MATTINO said: "We cannot remain indifferent to such a clear signal sent by the Soviet military authorities in the form of maneuvers in front of our door, a signal particularly sent before we are about to discharge out [as received] obligations to deploy defensive nuclear missiles in our country."

CSO: 4000/263

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

RAMMING OF FISHING BOAT OPPOSED--Stockholm, 6 September (XINHUA)--The Norwegian Foreign Ministry yesterday sent the Soviet Embassy in Oslo a note of protest against the ramming of a Norwegian fishing boat by a Soviet patrol boat, the Norwegian News Agency reported today. One week ago, a Soviet patrol boat rammed and almost sank a Norwegian shrimping boat at work west of the disputed grey area in Barents Sea. The Norwegian-Soviet dispute centers on how to determine the continental shelf in the Barents Sea. Several meetings have been held since 1970 to discuss some 155,000 square kilometers of disputed waters nothing has resulted. [Text] [OW062010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 6 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/263

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY-MEMBER WRITERS STUDY NEW PARTY CONSTITUTION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Zhu Shuxin [2612 2611 2450]: "Beijing Branch of the Chinese Writers Association Organizes Party-member Writers to Study the New Party Constitution; Discussions Focus on How to be a Good Party-member Writer, and How to Maintain a Political Unanimity with the Party's Central Authorities"

[Text] The party organization of the Chinese Writers Association's Beijing Branch organized in June a study session for the party-member writers to study the new Party Constitution. A recent summary of the study indicates that the short mass study has further strengthened party-member writers' party orientation.

There are 31 professional writers in the Chinese Writers Association's Beijing Branch, 25 of them are party members. These party-member writers sincerely love and care for the Party. They support the four basic principles, and have devoted much effort to the building of socialist literary and artistic creation. However, some party-member writers, both politically and ideologically, do not meet the requirements of the new Party Constitution. Some of them, in varying degrees, have a weak sense of organization and are inclined to individualism. Some comrades do not consciously adhere to the literary outlook of Marxism-Leninism, nor do they use this outlook to guide their own creative writing. The party organization of the Chinese Writers Association's Beijing Branch considered that an educational session centered on the study of the new Party Constitution was essential for the party-member writers.

The 10-day mass-study formally began on 6 June. Participating party-member writers closely integrated the study on the new Party Constitution with their own creative practice and ideological reality. They honestly expressed their ideas, conscientiously probed into problems, and vigorously carried out criticism and self-criticism. They also focused on the discussions of how to become a good party-member writer and how should a party-member writer keep a political unanimity with the Party's Central Committee.

Many comrades pointed out that in order to maintain a political unanimity with the Party's Central Committee, requirements must be met and specific substances must be well understood and be done. Old writers Luo Binji [7482 6333 1015] and Lei Jia [7191 0502] clearly pointed out that writers are the creator of

spiritual products; if a writer's work deviates from the spirit of the Party's Central Committee, he cannot be considered to have kept a political and ideological unanimity with the Party's Central Committee. Everyone agreed that party-member writers must, in order to make sure that their writings maintain a political and ideological unanimity with the Party's Central Committee, pay close attention to and solve the problems of, the guiding ideology of their writings. Many comrades also carried out self-criticism for not having paid close attention to the study of Marxism-Leninism's theories and for their shaky foundation on the knowledge of the world outlook and literary and artistic outlook of Marxism. Some comrades said that if a writer does not know much about Marxism-Leninism, his creative ideas will not be well-defined, and he will not be able to see things clearly. Under these circumstances, how can a writer create work of high quality?

During the study and discussions, many comrades mentioned that it is important for a party-member writer to accurately understand the party's lines, principles and policies. Through study and discussions, major contradictions of the Chinese society during the new period and the Party's current lines, principles and policies were defined. As the party-member writers' ideological knowledge has been increased, some of their ideological misunderstandings were corrected. Hao Ran [3185 3544] said that at first he did not understand the Party's rural economic policies, but after the study his thinking straightened out. Now, he is determined to go to the rural areas to carry out profound investigation and study, to take a close look at reality and to straighten his own knowledge so as to write good articles reflecting the rural areas.

Through study, a common understanding has been reinforced: a party-member writer must be a qualified party member before he can be a good writer. Cong Weixi [1783 4850 3556] said that a party-member writer must, in the first place, be a good party member; he can never put himself above the party organizations. Some comrades also seriously criticized the wrong trends of viewing party sense and a writer's "individuality" as incompatible, and that "individuality" is more important than party sense. It was also stressed that a party-member writer must be bold in struggling against erroneous ideas and trends, and maintain a CPC member's true qualities at all times.

12365

CSO: 4005/1056

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR RETIRED CADRES TO DO SOCIAL WORK

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] At present, there are more than 1,300 retired cadres from central organs like the Department of Propaganda, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education. These old comrades hope to continue working for the party, for the people, for the socialist motherland and for the communist cause. Leadership and cadre departments of various central propaganda, cultural and educational units have paid great attention to the old cadres' desires, and have vigorously made arrangements. Statistics provided by the department concerned show that of the 681 healthy retired cadres residing in Beijing, 597 of them, or a total of 87 percent, have arranged to take up suitable work.

These retired, old cadres mainly participate in works as follows:

--by joining consultation organizations as advisers or assistants. In order to give full play to the old cadres and old specialists' function, the Ministry of Culture has set up seven committees, namely publication, cultural relic, movie, art, science and technology, foreign cultural exchange and old cadres' work. Retired cadres of bureau chief or above level are employed by letters of appointment from the party organizations. These committees have worked since last January. Some central news units have set up news research institutes and newspaper research committees, incorporating retired, old comrades experienced in journalism to compile historical data and to research news work.

--by participating in investigation and study, and submitting reports and suggestions to the departments concerned. Many retired, old cadres of the central propaganda, cultural and educational system units have, in accordance to the central tasks of the central organizations or their own departments, gone deep down to the grassroots level to conduct investigation and study. Some of them participate in organizational reform in the central organs, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Some take part in the struggle against criminal activities in the economic domain. Some even conduct special investigations on specific subjects, and submit reports and suggestions to the departments concerned.

--by being engaged in writing or compiling scholarly works. Many old comrades have conscientiously summed up their positive and negative experiences during their 30 odd years of vocational life after their retirement. Some old cadres

with research capabilities even have received party organ's arrangements to participate in the compiling of the histories of revolutionary struggles of various regions, such as "Dang Dai Cong Shu" [Contemporary China series], "Chinese Encyclopedia", "Yanan Literary Series," "Biographies of Famous Persons and Martyrs" and the histories of revolutions and struggles of various regions. Many have participated in the translating and proofreading of foreign books and periodicals.

--by participating in extensive social work. Some retired, old cadres have accepted invitations to teach, training new personnel for the four modernizations. Some others help street resident committees to conduct mass work. Some coordinate one or two grassroots units to conduct field studies and listen to the masses' opinions regularly. Some have become instructors of the Young Pioneers in school, educating the next generation in traditional revolutionary ideas.

12365

CSO: 4005/1052

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONG KONG JOURNALS EMPHASIZE DENG XIAOPING'S UNIFICATION SPEECH

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 83 p 4

[Article: "Create a Condition Under Which The Two Parties Can Discuss on a Reciprocal Basis and the Motherland Be Unified As Soon As Possible: Hong Kong Public Opinion Attaches Importance To the Dialogue Between Deng Xiaoping and Yang Liyu"]

[Text] The dialogue between Deng Xiaoping and Yang Liyu, professor of Eastwest University of the U.S.A., has aroused the close attention of Hong Kong public opinion. Some newspaper editorials and news articles considered Deng Xiaoping's statements as a more concrete explanation of the CPC's plan in the important issue of Mainland China's unification with Taiwan through peaceful means. They hope that the KMT and the CPC will create contact opportunities and conditions for reciprocal discussion, so that the motherland can be united as soon as possible.

MING PAO's editorial on 31 July said: "On 6 June this year, Deng Yingchao spoke in the opening speech of the CPPCC:" Under the prerequisite of unification, everything can be settled through discussion and with reason." This speech roughly reflected that on the issue of unification, the CPC is adopting a more flexible attitude than before. Deng Xiaoping's dialogue with Yang Liyu further manifested the CPC's plans on certain important issues in more concrete terms."

Said "DONGFANG RIBAO's news article on 2 August: "No matter from which viewpoint, Deng Xiaoping's statement does not sound like propaganda or a summon for Taiwan's surrender, but like a factual and objective statement."

Said "TIAN TIAN DAILY's news article on 31 July: "Deng Xiaoping again has new plans for the unification of Taiwan with the mainland. We call them "new plans" because Deng Xiaoping's statement is more concrete and specific than before; it is the explanation and development of Ye Jianying's nine articles and Deng Yingchao's speech. It is expected that his statement will arouse extensive attention." The article said that "we hope to see both the KMT and the CPC create contact opportunities and conditions for reciprocal discussion, so that the motherland can be united as soon as possible."

12365

CSO: 4005/1052

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WRITERS ASSOCIATION URGES MEMBERS TO STUDY DENG'S ARTICLES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 83 p 5

[Article: "Use 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' as an Ideological Weapon To Sum Up Experiences and Gather Knowledge, Diligently Create a New Situation in Socialist Literature, Chinese Writers Association Deploys Study Plans and Raises Demands Based On the Circumstances and Responsibilities Faced By the Literary Front"]

[Text] The Chinese Writers Association recently issued circulars to its branches, journals and various units, demanding them to conscientiously organize writers, literary critics and literary workers to make a thorough study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" [SWOD]. It also urged people concerned to treat the SWOD as a powerful ideological weapon to sum up experiences, to gather knowledge and to lay a good foundation for initiating a new situation in socialist literature. At the same time, the branches, journals and units must closely integrate the study with the preparation work for the Fourth Member Representatives Conference of the Chinese Writers Association, scheduled to be held this year.

It is expected that through the study, the Fourth Member Representative Conference will become a conference where the banner of socialist literature will be held high, where enthusiasm will soar and new heights in literature will be scaled, and where the literary circle will be consolidated and strengthened.

The Chinese Writers Association stressed in the circulars that a thorough study of the SWOD is significant in enhancing one's consciousness in maintaining a political unanimity with the Central Committee, in persisting in the socialist direction of literature, in strengthening the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and in creating a new situation in socialist literary creation and literary work. Besides demanding its members to adhere to the guiding principle of the circular, to define the study's objectives and to pay great attention to the four focal points in the study, the Chinese Writers Association also demanded its members to understand the current situation and duties of the literary front, and to pay close attention to the study of the following important expositions in the SWOD. 1. Liberated ideas and the four basic principles must be insisted upon. Under the prerequisite condition that arts and literature must serve the people and socialism, the principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend

must be upheld. 2. The two-front-struggle in the domain of literature and arts must be kept up. While the "leftist" problems must be continuously overcome, the unhealthy trend of inclining to bourgeoisie liberalism must be overcome at the same time. 3. The dialectical relationship between literature and people and between writers and life must be understood and well-defined. The idea that "people are the mothers of literary and art workers" must be well-apprehended. Writers must go deep down into the masses' daily life, so that they can portray images of the new socialist men in their writings, which will also reflect this grand period. 4. The Party's leadership must be upheld and improved. The Ranks of writers must be strengthened and expanded. We must unite and attract all socialist and patriotic literary workers to march together. The circular demands the Association's members to thoroughly adhere to the SWOD Articles'"s principle of integrating theory with practice. After a thorough and profound understanding of the spirit and essence of the SWOD, the Association's members are also urged to integrate the study with the summary and review of the literary work's achievements, deficiencies, experience and lessons since the Third Member Representative Conference, which was held in November 1979, to integrate the study with the promotion of system and organizational reform of the Chinese Writers Association, and to integrate the study with the ideological preparation for party consolidation within the Chinese Writers Association. The Association also clearly demands CPC leading cadres, party-member writers and core members of literary contingents of the literary front to diligently study the SWOD so that they can finish studying the book before the end of October. It also stipulates that discussions on the book must be organized once every week. Party committees within the Association will convene learning and experience exchange conferences at appropriate times. Journals sponsored by the Chinese Writers Association, such as "Wen Yi Bao [Literary Journal]," must strengthen the promotion of SWOD.

12365

CS0: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LAWYERS' ROLE IN SHENZHEN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE APPLAUDED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 4

/Report: "In Touch with New Problems, In Search of New Outlets: Lawyers Play Important Role in the Economic Construction of Shenzhen Special Zone"

/Text/ Reporter Lei Benxia /7191 2609 1115/ of ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO and staff reporter Xiao Du /2556 3256/ report: The role of lawyers in economic construction has already been demonstrated in Shenzhen Special Zone. Liang Xiang /2733 3276/, first secretary of the Shenzhen municipal party committee and mayor, has declared at a meeting: "From now on, when we sign any major contract with a foreign party, there must be some lawyer participating."

One experience of the Shenzhen Legal Consultation Center in doing its work well is: one must have the spirit of keeping in touch of new problems and searching for new outlets. When it was first established, the Shenzhen Legal Consultation Center lacked any idea about how to play a role in the economic construction of Shenzhen Special Zone. Thus, they proceeded to organize their constituent forces to investigate the 1,278 contracts /the municipality/ signed with foreign and Hong Kong merchants between 1979 and February 1982; they then discovered that of these more than 100 were not implemented very well or were already repudiated, with some resulting in losses /to the municipality/. After analyzing the reason why some of the contracts were not implemented, they proposed to the municipal party committee and municipal government as well as the various concerned departments to carry out an overall inspection of the contracts already signed with a view to taking advantage of this opportunity to endeavor to revise or amend those imperfect parts of contracts which encroached upon the sovereign principle of the state and its responsibility over the country's economic interests, which violated existing treaties, or which provided hardly clear articles on warranties and on capital management. While such an inspection was being carried out, they at the same time propagated the laws on economic contracts with the emphasis that things must be run according to these laws. This line of activities enabled the lawyers in Shenzhen to locate new outlets for their work.

While thus participating in such economic activities, they selected a few strategic disputes over economic contracts to handle or mediate. The Shiyuan Lake Warm Spring Club, because of its involvement in a dispute over a management contract during the capital construction period, was subjected to a cutoff of investment by Hong Kong merchants, which thus caused its construction work to

come to a halt. After some investigation, the lawyers patiently negotiated with the principals on both sides and carried out their mediating work; they succeeded in helping both sides to forgo their respective biases and, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, proceed to revise the original articles on management in the original contract; the man serving as chairman of the board was also changed from one of Hong Kong to one of our side. The Shenzhen Municipal People's Government indicated its support to this approach and also increased the shares of stock to attract another HK\$130 million in investment from Hong Kong merchants. Thus, the building of its enterprises was expanded, and some of them are now already built and have begun to open their businesses.

The judicial bureau of the Shenzhen municipality is today doing its best to promote the participation of lawyers in economic activities involving foreigners. From January to the middle of May this year, contracts negotiated, examined, drafted and signed with the participation of lawyers numbered 18; those serving as regular legal counsels to joint enterprises and merchants have also increased from 4 to 7. They have also actively launched their work in mediating, arbitrating domestic and international disputes over economic contracts, as well as in handling attendant litigations. In order to further launch their economic undertakings involving foreign parties, a Shenzhen municipal legal consultation center on economic matters involving foreign parties and a Shekou industrial district lawyers' office are to be established shortly, after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Justice, the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Government.

9255

CSO: 4005/1000

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI RIBAO URGES IMPLEMENTING PARTY WORK MEETING

HK100705 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Report on 9 September HUBEI RIBAO editorial: "We Must Translate the Spirit of the Provincial CPC Committee Work Meeting Into Reality"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the central intentions and the province's realities, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee work conference just concluded proposed the guiding ideology and the focal points in work for a time to come. It made specific arrangements for various tasks. This is extremely important for unifying the thinking of the cadres and masses throughout the province and promoting current and future work.

The leading comrades of the party organizations and government departments throughout the province must fully understand the importance of this meeting and study well and organize the implementation of its spirit. They must get a good grasp of carrying out the six tasks proposed by the provincial CPC committee.

Applying the spirit of the meeting to unify people's thinking is the precondition for doing a good job in all work. Concentrating finances and materials to ensure key construction work was the central theme of this meeting. To bring out thinking into line with this important strategic policy decision in economic work and spontaneously fulfill the task of concentrating finances and materials for capital, cutting down capital construction, and ensuring the key construction projects, the most important thing is to establish the overall concept. Do we not say that it is necessary to maintain political unity with the Central Committee? We should therefore establish the overall viewpoint. This is an important hallmark for judging whether we are maintaining political unity with the Central Committee. In order to ensure the key state construction projects, various areas, departments, and units might have to sacrifice some partial interests. We must spontaneously subordinate the partial to the whole and ensure the accomplishment of the party's long-term interests. On this issue, any behavior of excessive decentralization or departmentalism is extremely harmful.

We must not only establish the overall concept in economic construction; we must also do so in carrying out structural and other reforms and in all work

we do. Only a leader with the overall situation in mind can make the correct policy decisions in the face of all kinds of complex issues, grasp the correct orientation in all work, and create a new situation.

Displaying the spirit of independence and responsibility is the decisive factor in translating the spirit of this meeting into reality. If we just stop at mechanically following the spirit of the meeting without seriously studying and boldly solving the practical problems in our own places, discuss something without reaching a decision, fail to carry out decisions, [words indistinct] and send official documents passing through many hands, we are not being independent and responsible, nor can we truly translate the spirit of this meeting into reality. New leadership groups formed following the completion of structural reform must display the spirit of independence and responsibility. Leaders in units that are now carrying out structural reform or have not yet done so must regard the revolutionary cause as the most important thing, correctly deal with questions of retention, advancement, or retirement of the individual, do their work well, act with independence and responsibility, and shoulder all their tasks. All levels of leading organs and departments must strengthen job responsibility systems and inspection and supervision, the better to cultivate among the cadre force mood of being bold to act with independence and responsibility and to open up the path for forging ahead.

CSO: 4005/1150

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN MEETING DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION WORK

HK280257 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Excerpts] An organization work conference convened by the Henan Provincial CPC Committee concluded in Zhengzhou this afternoon after 10 days in session. This meeting was another relatively large and important meeting, following the provincial organization work conference of 1979. Zhao Di, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed the spirit of the national forum on organization work. Standing committee member Zhang Chixia made an important speech.

The conference centered its discussions on reforming the structure of the leadership groups, building a third-echelon force, reforming the cadre management system, strengthening cadre training, and the building of the organization departments themselves.

The conference held: Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, as the provincial CPC committee has resolutely implemented the central guidelines and strengthened leadership over organization work, while the comrades of the organization departments have worked hard, we have victoriously completed the heavy task of bringing order out of chaos, caught up with the advance of the whole party and the whole country, and achieved the great historic change.

The province started structural reform work from top to bottom after the 12th Party Congress. As a result of 6 months' efforts, the number of provincial departments, committees, and bureaus has been reduced from the former 67 to 47, while there has been a 51 percent reduction in the number of members of their leadership groups. Their average age has dropped, and the percentage of cadres with college education has risen.

The conference pointed out: Although Henan has scored very great success in organization work, there are still many aspects unsuited to the new situation. Working in the spirit of reform, we must speed up the work of making the leadership groups revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, and work with a high sense of responsibility and urgency to build a third-echelon force. All areas and units must act in the spirit of the

national organization work forum, proceed from the requirements of developments and of the actual situation, and formulate as soon as possible their own plans for reforming the structure of the leadership groups. In this reform, it is necessary to take revolutionization as the prerequisite; there must be not the slightest negligence on this point. We must uphold the basic conditions to be met by leading cadres, as stipulated in the new party constitution. People of three categories, people who oppose the Central Committee's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, people who have committed various serious violations of law and discipline, are in the habit of stirring up disunity, and lack sense of responsibility and sense of the cause, those unprincipled persons who strive never to offend anybody, those who lack ability and political integrity, and those who attempt nothing and accomplish nothing cannot enter the leadership groups. Those who have entered the groups must be resolutely purged or transferred out.

We must boldly promote outstanding young cadres, and eliminate the erroneous ideas and old-fashioned and backward concepts of promotion according to seniority and of natural successors. At present we must in particular pay attention to guarding against ideological trends of attaching little importance to educational standards. We must solve the problem of lack of sense of urgency in selecting and appointing able intellectuals. At the same time we must work to build well the third-echelon force and set up a regular reserve cadre system. In selecting and training reserve cadres, we must stick to the conditions and select the best. The reserve cadres should be a bit younger than the cadres currently serving at the corresponding level.

The conference demanded: It is necessary to reform the cadre management setup and the cadre system in a planned and measured way. The general principle for this reform is to exercise less management and to do this flexibly and well.

Future promotion of cadres must be done by democratic recommendation, all-round examination by the cadre management departments, collective discussion by the leadership, and examination and approval by the CPC committee in charge of the cadre concerned. Not one of these procedures can be omitted. With regard to cadres whose appointments are improper, the upper-level party committee has the right to cancel the decision of the lower-level party committee.

The conference seriously analyzed the current state of the cadre force in Henan. It held: "Striving to raise the political and professional qualities of the whole body of cadres has become an urgent strategic issue. We must vigorously step up cadre training.

The conference stressed: Party and government leading comrades at all levels must enhance understanding of the great strategic importance of cadre training. Cadres below 40 whose educational standard is not up to that of junior secondary school graduate must reach that standard by the end of 1985, while of those cadres below 50 who have senior or junior secondary school educational standards, 1/5 must reach university and college standard and 1/3 secondary technical school standard. By the end of 1990, all serving cadres in the province must have secondary technical or senior secondary school standards, and practically all leading cadres at and above county-level must reach university or college standards.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN 10-POINT DECISION ON EDUCATION REFORM

HK241440 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Summary] On 18 August, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government made a decision on strengthening and reforming educational work. The decision says that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has restored and developed educational work relatively quickly. "However, under the long-term influence of leftist ideology, particularly due to the serious sabotage in the 10 years of turmoil, the present state of education is far from meeting the needs of the four modernizations. If this backward state is not quickly changed, it will surely affect the progress of our province's four modernizations and hinder the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization."

With a view to further implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening and reforming educational work, to invigorating our province's economy in the 1990's, to developing society, to training people in all specific fields, and to training the reserve army of labor which has relatively high political and cultural accomplishments, it is necessary to really regard education as an important strategic point, to be determined to strengthen and reform education, and to change as quickly as possible the situation in which education does not suit the national economy and social development.

The decision contains 10 points:

1. It is necessary to fully understand the strategic role and function of education in the course of modernization and to resolutely overcome the incorrect tendency toward despising education. Through education, we can vigorously enhance people's levels of science, culture, ideology, awareness, and morality and provide a strong motive power to develop the economy and society and to build material civilization and spiritual civilization. Strengthening the development of intellectual resources is a prerequisite for the development of the modern economy. To basically change our province's backward outlook, it is first necessary to promote education and science.
2. It is essential to endeavor to popularize primary school education. To achieve modernization, education is the foundation. Primary school education

is the foundation of overall education. "CPC committees and governments at all levels must show great concern for and popularize primary school education. In policy and organization, they must take effective measures to accomplish on schedule the popularization of primary school education. It is necessary to establish the system of responsibilities for popularizing primary school education at all levels. Party and government leaders of counties and communes must grasp popularization of primary school education as they grasp the agricultural production responsibility system." In rural areas, communes, brigades and their primary schools must again send to a primary school juveniles and children under 15 years old who have not attended a primary school or have not completed a primary school course, so that these juveniles and children will complete the main primary school course before 1985. While popularizing primary school education, it is imperative to attach importance to the development of preschool education and to improve the quality of preschool education. Moreover, it is necessary to strengthen special education for blind, deaf, and dumb children.

3. It is imperative to step up the structural reform of secondary education and to develop vocational and technical education in a planned way. This is a strategic measure to invigorate the economy and to speed up modernization. "Governments at all levels must establish secondary education structural reform leading groups to unify and coordinate all forces. It is necessary to do well in grasping this work firmly and well. At present, in the light of practical requirements, each country must, on the one hand, maintain several ordinary senior middle schools in rural areas and really run them well, and on the other, must resolutely and systematically change a number of ordinary senior middle schools into agricultural senior middle schools or other vocational senior middle schools. They must vigorously create conditions for setting some agricultural and vocational middle schools. In 1983, each county and city must change one to two ordinary senior middle schools. The whole province must develop agricultural and vocational senior middle schools so that there are over 200 total. Some ordinary senior schools in rural areas must run additional agricultural and vocational courses. It is necessary to run a 4-year course in agricultural junior middle schools on a trial basis. In urban areas, it is also necessary to change a number of ordinary middle schools into vocational and technical senior middle schools. Moreover, it is essential to encourage all walks of life and trades, all departments, and social organizations to run all kinds of vocational and technical schools or vocational and technical courses, where needed and possible. All rural and urban full time middle schools must, in accordance with relevant regulations, run vocational and technical courses or labor courses." Labor and personnel departments must make unified arrangements for the graduates of all kinds of vocational senior middle schools. In the future, when workers are recruited by urban state-run enterprises and district subordinate units and above with ownership by the collective, they must give priority to employing the best graduates of vocational senior middle schools and vocational schools. When rural commune and brigade enterprises and units employ workers, they must employ the best graduates of agricultural and vocational senior middle schools. The expenses for changing ordinary senior middle schools into agricultural and vocational senior middle schools and for setting up new agricultural and vocational senior schools will be subsidized by the province. Relevant institutes of higher education must undertake the tasks of training teachers

for agricultural and vocational senior middle schools and giving guidance to teaching. Provincial, prefectural, and city departments and larger factories, mines, enterprises, and units which have not set up middle specialization schools must vigorously create conditions for setting up new middle specialization schools or middle specialization courses for workers.

4. It is necessary to speed up the development of higher education and to train quickly more people of ability. Schools of higher education is the important place to train people with professional skills. When all fronts and places urgently need people with professional skills, we must vigorously develop the higher educational cause and speed up training people of ability in all aspects. All institutes of higher education must create conditions for enrolling more students. In 1983, ordinary institutes of higher education enrolled some 16,000 students, which was 17 percent more than in 1982, and the number of students in these institutes now is some 47,000, which is 2.84 percent more than in 1982. Where conditions permit, institutes of higher education must enroll as many postgraduate students as possible. CPC committees and governments at all levels must vigorously support relevant departments, factories, mines, enterprises, and units to run well broadcasting and television universities, correspondence universities, evening universities, workers' universities, administrative cadres' colleges, and teachers' refresher courses. Furthermore, democratic parties, mass organizations, and patriotic figures must be encouraged to run these universities. Youths must be encouraged to engage in self-study.

5. It is essential to conduct cultural and technical education for workers and peasants to heighten their political, ideological, cultural, scientific, professional, technical, and administrative levels. This is a basic way to raise productivity and economic results. At present, an upsurge is being whipped up in studying science, culture, and politics. We must strive to train workers universally. Rural communes and brigades must build forces of teachers to eliminate illiteracy. Beginning this year, cadres of the party, government, organizations, enterprises, and units who have not measured up to the stipulated cultural and professional standards must be trained by stages and in groups. We must ensure that in about 5 years, cadres of the provincial, prefectural, and city subordinate organs will attain the cultural standards of a senior middle school, a vocational middle school, and above.

6. We must strengthen building of teachers, do well in training teachers, and enhance the teachers' level. This is an important prerequisite for developing the educational cause and improving the quality of education. Graduates of teachers' universities and colleges must be allocated to middle and primary schools. No other departments are allowed to employ them at will. No departments are allowed to arbitrarily send personnel to schools who are unsuitable for educational work. Organization and personnel departments must gradually transfer personnel who are unsuitable for education work, from schools to other units. In the future, no departments are allowed to transfer teachers to other units to work in other than educational work.

7. We must implement the party's principle of education and improve the quality of education so that those who receive education can develop morally,

intellectually, and physically. We must resolutely correct the tendency to ignore moral education, to despise physical culture, and to concentrate on the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. We must not reward or punish schools and teachers according to the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. Universities and middle and primary schools must attach importance to strengthening ideological and political education with communism as the core, to strengthening education in patriotism, and to strengthening education in labor, democracy, and the legal system. It is necessary to penetratingly and persistently unfold the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive and to resist the corruption by bourgeois ideology the ideology involving the survival of feudalism. Moreover, it is essential to strengthen schools' physical culture work and public health work.

8. We must seriously implement the party's policy on intellectuals and establish the social custom of respecting teachers and cherishing schools. CPC committees and governments at all levels must each cadres and the masses to overcome the incorrect concept of despising knowledge and discriminating against teachers. They must further examine the situation in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. Leaders at all levels of the party and the government must cordially show concern for and cherish teachers and take the lead in respecting teachers' labor. They must constantly enhance teacher's political and social status. They must pay attention to improving teachers' work and livelihood conditions. Outstanding teachers who conform to the conditions of a party member must be promptly absorbed into the party. Teachers must humbly learn from workers and peasants and transform their world outlook.

9. Through many channels, we must increase investments in education to solve our province's insufficient education funds problem. We must ensure sufficient education funds even though we have to delay some production items and to cut down other expenses. Prefectures, cities, and counties must appropriate a portion of their reserve funds for educational work. All departments, factories, mines, enterprises, units, rural communes and brigades, and social organizations must attach importance to the development of intellectual resources and educational work. Patriotic figures and peasants must be encouraged to voluntarily raise funds to run schools. Townships, communes, and brigades must mainly be responsible for repairing and building rural middle and primary school premises and for purchasing equipment while the state gives them subsidies according to the individual situation.

10. It is essential to strengthen party leadership over educational work. The principal leading comrades must personally handle educational work and assign special persons to take charge of this work. In future, we must regard whether or not educational work is done well as an important criterion for assessing the work of CPC committees and governments at all levels. We must strengthen the building of education administrative departments and schools' leading groups. We must select and promote those who are enthusiastic and are well versed in education to education administrative departments at all levels and schools' leading groups. In prefectural, city, and county structural reform, the organs and personnel who are engaged in educational work can be reinforced but cannot be reduced.

In conclusion, trade unions, CYL, women's federation, science and technology associations, federations of literary and art circles, and other mass organizations must show concern for and vigorously support educational work. CPC committees and governments at all levels must organize all departments and social forces to work hard to strengthen and reform our province's educational work.

CSO: 4005/1150

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK270245 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] The third meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee was held on in Guangzhou on 25 and 26 August. The meeting adopted a resolution approving the provincial final accounts for 1982 and a resolution on city people's congresses and elections. Chairman Luo Tian presided at the meeting.

The meeting listened to and examined a report by He Xian, chairman of the provincial planning committee, on the implementation of the province's national economic and social development plans in the first half of the year, and a report by (Li Tangyun), director of the provincial finance department, on the province's 1982 final accounts and the state of budget implementation in the first half of 1983. Vice Chairman Zhong Ming delivered an explanation on amalgamating prefectures and cities and on city people's congresses and elections.

The participants made speeches on the province's financial and economic situation in the first half of the year and the focal issues in the work in the second half. They held: The province did well in implementing the national economic and budget plans in the first half of the year. The province recorded a sustained rise in industrial production and also reaped a bumper early rice harvest after overcoming natural disasters such as long periods of cold, wet weather in spring and torrential rainstorms and floods in early summer. The markets are a lively scene and prices are basically stable. Urban and rural savings deposits have increased. Exports, external economic activities, and building of the special zones and so on have made new progress.

In light of the problems in the first half of the year, the participants put forward many suggestions and views on how to overcome weak links in fiscal work in the second half of the year, strive to raise economic results, and fulfill all the year's plans.

CSO: 4005/1150

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUBEI EXHIBITION ON ZHU BORU--Yesterday afternoon leading comrades of the Hubei provincial and Wuhan city CPC committees including Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, and (Peng Shenyuan) went to an exhibition on the deeds of Zhu Boru which is being held at the Wuhan Exhibition Hall. Afterwards they talked with work personnel of the hall, who reported on the numbers of people attending. The provincial and city leaders stressed the importance of the exhibition. [Summary] [HK210612 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 83]

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR VISITS MACAO--Guangdong Governor Liang Ligguang left Guangzhou this afternoon for Macao via Zhuhai, for a 3-day visit at the invitation of Governor Da Costa. He is accompanied by (Zhang Qingping), director of the provincial government's foreign affairs office; (Li Haidong), deputy director of the provincial committee for external economic relations and trade; and (Ou Pei), vice mayor of Zhuhai. Vice Governor Yang Deyuan and responsible comrades of departments concerned saw them off. [Text] [HK220222 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 83]

GUANGDONG INTELLECTUALS SUPPORT HAINAN--The Guangdong provincial intellectual-support-border investigation group recently signed 34 agreements with relevant units in Hainan Island on helping the island to develop intellectual resources. At the end of May and at the beginning of June, the investigation group conducted investigation and study of the situation in developing intellectual resources on the island. These agreements include training middle and primary school teachers, medical workers, agricultural and animal husbandry technicians, and enterprise management and accounting personnel and running economic and technical courses for local cadres and workers. [Summary] [HK021416 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 83]

GUANGDONG 1983 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES--With the consent of the organization department of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, after investigation and examination, the first group of this year's 150 university graduates who were selected and transferred to grassroots units for training have gone to their grassroots one after another. In accordance with the spirit of the central authorities' relevant instruction, the organization department of the provincial CPC committee has decided to select and transfer every year a number of outstanding university graduates to rural areas, factories, and mines for

training for a number of years. The organization department will then select the best for leading posts at all levels in order to create conditions for changing the structure of leading groups at all levels. [Summary]
[HK221454 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT
21 Aug 83]

CSO: 4005/1150

SOUTHWEST REGION

ADMINISTRATIVE, PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT DURING REFORM SPOTLIGHTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 4

/Report by staff reporter Liu Zongtang /0491 1350 2768/: "The More Reform, the Smaller Administrative Offices; the More Reform, the Fewer Cadres--During Government-Commune Separation Reform, Guanghan County Cut off 38 Percent of Its District Administrative Cadres"/

/Text/ During government-commune separation reform, Guanghan County in Sichuan Province paid attention to streamlining its administrative cadres; thus administrative cadres at the county's district level were reduced from 490 prior to the reform to 302, a decrease of 38 percent.

Guanghan County is the earliest point of experiment in Sichuan Province engaged in carrying out the reforming of the commune system. From 1980 on, this county started gradually to change communes into districts and thereby established district people's governments, district party committees, and district peasant-worker-merchant joint companies as collective economic organizations (Guanghan County did not retain the commune titled) in separating party, government and enterprise establishments from one another. In order to change the past situation in which commune cadres were found to be too numerous and thereby reduce the burdens of the state and the peasants, Guanghan County adopted two important measures: 1. The district government and district party committee did their best to retrench their administrative structures, to cut off deputy offices, and to refrain from setting up nominal offices. In general, a district party committee was staffed with 3 to 4 persons, and the district government, 8 to 10. Chiefs of a small district included one principal and one deputy, and those of a large district, one principal and two deputies. 2. District party committees and district governments no longer intervened exclusively in the internal economic affairs of district peasant-worker-merchant joint companies. The management personnel required by these district peasant-worker-merchant joint companies and their subordinate enterprises are now to be recruited. During the past few years, along with the development of the joint-enterprise economy the various peasant-worker-merchant joint companies have already recruited a batch of management personnel; of these 118 were recruited from the original commune cadres. Their wages are now gradually paid out by the recruiting units, a change from payment by the financial allocations of the state.

Although a rather large number of administrative cadres at the district level has been reduced in Guanghan County, because the separation of functions between the party, the government and the enterprises is now so clear, with each playing its own role, efficiency in work has been improved; leadership work in the construction of basic-level political power in the countryside and the party, as well as in industrial and agricultural production, has gained a general improvement in efficiency greater than the days prior to the reform. In the case of undertakings that were often squeezed out in the past, such as public health, cultural and educational work in the countryside, village road construction and education of party members, etc., there are now people handling them and they have scored considerable achievements, too.

9255

CSO: 4005/1000

NORTH REGION

BEIJING PRESS CONFERENCE ON CITY RENOVATION

OW181331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 August (XINHUA)--The 3,000-year-old city of Beijing will be rebuilt into a modern metropolis with all its ancient architecture well protected.

This was stressed by a city official at a press conference today--the first held by the municipal government since the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966.

Zhou Yongyuan, director of the municipal planning committee, said the new metropolis will put the forbidden city, the summer palace, the imperial college, the Confucius Temple and several dozen more ancient structures under special state protection.

Most of Beijing's old, small houses will be replaced by modern buildings; but many beautiful courtyard homes built in the last 500 years clustered in the northeastern corner of the former walled city will be preserved and modernized, he added.

Zhou also said that the former foreign legation area in Dongjiaominxiang lane will be restructured. Its small houses will be replaced by new ones, while those which are still usable will be converted for other purposes.

A new diplomatic quarter several times larger than the former legation area has been built east of the city proper during the last 20 years.

The city further plans to build underground shops, restaurants and parking lots in major shopping centers, Zhou said.

When asked about the army's role in rebuilding the capital, Zhou said that the people's liberation army has played a very positive role in many key projects including the recently-completed water-diversion project in the northern industrial city of Tianjin.

"I'm sure the army will give us invaluable aid in the future development of the capital," Zhou said.

He also said that the city authorities will give press conferences to Chinese and foreign newsmen from time to time in the future.

CSO: 4000/260

NORTH REGION

FOREST POLICE COMMEND OUTSTANDING OFFICERS

SK190754 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] On 16 and 17 August, the Nei Monggol regional armed forest police force ceremoniously held its first meeting to commend those advanced in promoting unity among nationalities and in protecting forest resources and maintaining social order in forest areas in Hohhot.

The regional armed forest police force is a people's army composed of various nationalities including the Mongolian, Daur, Hui, Man, Ewenki, Korean and Han nationalities. This police force lives year round in the remote forest areas and border areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities. It has made great contributions to maintaining unity among nationalities, protecting forest resources and safeguarding social order in the forest areas.

Since the establishment of the forest police force, fires have markedly decreased in remote forest areas and in some key areas prone to fires. In the course of implementing the State Council's emergency circular on forbidding arbitrarily lumbering, the forest police force checked some 10,000 cars passing through the forest areas, banned six illegal lumbering units, recovered 800 cubic meters of timber and cracked three cases on illegal transportation of timber. Last year alone, this police force helped put out 73 mountain fires and handled 9 forest destruction cases. Since its establishment, it has arrested 11 fugitive secret agents and enemy spies.

This commendation meeting was the first of its kind since the establishment of the Nei Monggol regional armed forest police force. Delegates at the meeting exchanged their experience in promoting unity among nationalities and in vying to make achievements in protecting forest resources and maintaining public security in forest areas and summed up their situation and experience in building a revolutionary, regular and modernized armed police force in implementing the policy on nationalities and in promoting their work with a focus on protecting forest resources and preventing forest fires.

(Wu Ligang), vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, spoke at the meeting and presented a silk banner to the meeting on behalf of the regional CPC committee and the people's government.

(Ha Lun), secretary of the Nei Monggol armed forest police force party committee and first political commissar, delivered a report. Se-yin-ba-ya-er, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, attended the closing ceremony and presented awards to advanced collectives and individuals.

CSO: 4000/260

NORTH REGION

DUAN JUNYI APPROVES SCHOOL COURSE FOR VICE MAYOR

OW261908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 August (XINHUA)--The 48-year-old vice mayor of Beijing, Zhang Baifa, has registered and become a business management student at a correspondence college attached to the Chinese People's University.

The construction worker-turned vice mayor, now in charge of the city's planning, construction and management, was a renowned "national model worker" in the 1950's. He was the head of the youth shock brigade that took part in building the great hall of the people in 1959.

"The responsibility of my work requires me to keep on studying," Zhang said. So he chose a speciality in capital construction economy at the college to acquire more knowledge on modernized economic management.

In the next 3 years, he will take 11 courses, including "management of modernized construction," "technical economics of capital construction" and "economic law."

Zhang will spend two whole afternoons each week attending these courses at the correspondence college and the rest of his spare time learning by himself.

The vice mayor has studied political economy and management science in the past few years, but he longs to acquire more systematic, professional knowledge.

Zhang Baifa will be relieved from office meetings for the years he attends the correspondence courses, and this decision has been approved by the city's first party Secretary Duan Junyi and Mayor Chen Xitong.

CSO: 4000/260

NORTH REGION

SITE OF 1937 JAPANESE AGGRESSION TO BE REBUILT

OW311216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 August (XINHUA)--The municipal government announced today that a decision has been made to rebuild the Wanping County and set up the "7 July" Memorial Hall.

A 300-year-old walled town 25 kilometers southwest of Beijing proper, the county was where Japan started its 8-year war of aggression against China on 7 July 1937. The walls, now broken down at several places, still bear bullet and shell holes--witnesses of imperialist aggression.

Outside the former west gate is the Yongding River and the Lugou Bridge, or Marco Polo Bridge, world-famous for, among other features, the "countless stone lions" standing or sitting on its columns.

A municipal spokesman said that the project includes restoring the town walls, rebuilding the former east and west gates and towers, erecting a monument, some statutes and signs with captions at places where battles were fought.

When completed, the spokesman said, the tower on the east gate will be a memorial hall exhibiting articles relating to the War of Resistance Against Japan, and the tower on the west gate an exhibition hall displaying relics relating to the bridge.

The project, said the spokesman, can preserve both the ancient town and bridge as well as the vestiges of the aggressive war, and can be used for the patriotic education of the people and help develop the spiritual civilization and tourism of the Chinese capital.

The spokesman also said that the project, which was decided on by both the municipal government and the Ministry of Culture and will need more than 2.5 million yuan (about 1.25 million U.S. dollars), is expected to be completed by the end of 1986, shortly before the 50th anniversary of the start of the war of resistance against Japan.

CSO: 4000/260

NORTH REGION

FRAUD IN COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION STRICTLY HANDLED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 3

/Report: "Nei Monggol Deals Severely Incident of Fraud in College Entrance Examination"/

/Text/ According to a report by ZHONGGUO JIAYU BAO /JOURNAL OF CHINESE EDUCATION/: The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has recently made a decision to deal severely with the 1982 incident of fraud in a college entrance examination that took place in Dengkou County and to mete out a disciplinary action against those mainly responsible involved in the incident. In the case of Miao Xiyun /5379 1585 0061/, deputy director of the County Student Recruitment Office who, in violation of the pertinent regulations on examination operations, supported his son and a group of registrants to resort to fraud, the punishment is dismissal from party membership together with a suggestion for the concerned department to also dismiss him from his public office after 1 year of further service under observation; in the case of Li Chuanchun /2621 0278 2504/, the chief invigilator, political instructor at County Middle School No 2 who sheltered, condoned and joined in carrying out the fraud, the punishment is dismissal from party membership; in the case of Zhang Gongda /1728 0361 6671/, deputy principal of County Middle School No 1 in Dengkou who took advantage of his office and power to let a teacher of his school to pass on summaries of answers to questions of the examination to his daughter as a matter of convenience while invigilating it, the punishment is retention in the party under observation for 2 years, together with a suggestion to the concerned department to dismiss him from the office of deputy principal.

When examination papers were appraised last year, it was discovered that some of the registrants in Dengkou County supplied the same answers, and masses also wrote letters to expose the fraud perpetrated during the college entrance examination in Dengkou County. After preliminary evidence was gathered by personnel dispatched to investigate the matter by the Student Recruitment Committee of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, the People's Government of the autonomous region issued a "Circular on Thorough Investigation and Punishment of the 1982 Fraud Perpetrated in the College Entrance Examination in Dengkou County" to charge the administrative office of Bayannur League with the responsibility of organizing an investigation team; at the same time, the People's Government of autonomous region also dispatched its own work team to carry out an investigation of the incident of fraud perpetrated at the examination hall.

Results of the investigation proved that discipline at the 1982 college entrance examination hall was in disarray; participating students randomly brought text-books, review materials, dictionaries and the like into the examination hall and, during the examination, whispered to each other, conspired to exchange their seats, and passed on transcribed answers to the examination questions. Some invigilators looked at but failed to see such practices or even took the liberty of leaving their posts; some invigilators were afraid of offending people and hence refrained from bothering with these fraudulent activities. This was an incident involving the planned collective practice of fraud.

9255

CSO: 4005/1000

NORTH REGION

HEBEI STRENGTHENS CADRE RANKS WITH MIDDLE-AGED, YOUNG INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by staff reporter, Wu Xihua [0702 6932 5478]: "To Solve the Problems of Old Age and Low Educational Level Among Leading Groups of County and Communal Levels, Hebei Selects a Large Number of Middle-aged and Young Intellectuals to Strengthen the Grassroots Organizations"]

[Text] Since the 12th National Party Congress, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee has selected more than 14,500 outstanding middle-aged and young intellectual cadres from prefectural, city and county leading organizations and scientific research units, and assigned them to work and be trained in counties, communes, factories and mines. Among these selected cadres, 39.6 percent have a college educational level, 58.2 percent are below 40 years of age, and almost 10 percent are female comrades. Their being assigned to grassroots organizations has preliminarily improved the situation of old age and low educational level among leading groups in the county and communal levels.

The selection is carried out under the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee's close attention and according to the guiding principle of drawing experience from selected units to promote overall work. The Provincial CPC Committee demands party committees and organizational departments at all levels to strictly keep a close watch on the cadres' political attitude, age and educational level, to be bold in standing up against incorrect opinions and in eliminating interferences, and to justly and forcefully do a good job in the work. At the same time, leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee directly led a work team to Cangzhou, where, together with the prefectural CPC committee, plans for the selection and transfer of cadres to work at the grassroots level were studied and formulated. Quickly, 30 middle-aged and young cadres were selected from 800 college-educated cadres working in the prefecture's organizations to strengthen the county and communal leading groups. Then, Cangzhou City and various counties selected 270 cadres to strengthen the leading groups at the city, county, district and communal levels. Afterwards, Cangzhou prefecture's experience were promoted throughout Hebei Province.

Generally, party organizations at various levels used mass opinions and recommendations, such as small forums, public opinion surveys and the method of intellectuals recommending intellectuals, as the basis for selecting this group of middle-aged and young intellectual cadres. The final decision was made by

the party committee's collective discussion and after the organizational department's inspection. During assignments, comrades who did not want to leave their professions or who had a bright future in their professions were not assigned administrative work. Comrades who are willing to leave their profession and who have the ability to be the Party's leading groups will be transferred to grassroots levels after they have equipped themselves with good ideological work.

Various units have made sure that once a young cadre reports to work, one or two experienced, honest, upright and revolutionary dedicated old comrades will help him to become familiar with the work and prepare him for work in future leading groups. They will allow the young cadre to be in charge of the leading work in certain respects, instead of making him a mere subordinate. For example, Baoding Prefecture CPC Committee has allowed the 18 young cadres, assigned from the prefecture's organizations to become county CPC committee secretaries or assistants to the county magistrate, to independently take charge of some large, relatively complicated issues. Xingtai Prefecture CPC Committee has assigned these young cadres to be the chief of communes, factories or mines from 6 months to 1 year, so that they can acquire experience in being a leader in every aspect of work. The special skills and knowledge of cadres with strong professional knowledge must be displayed so that their jobs will suit their special training, or that every cadre will have a job which fits their ability. Mismatching of skill and position must be prevented.

Organizational departments at all levels of Hebei Province will regularly inspect this group of cadres. There will also be a year-end evaluation.

12365

CSO: 4005/1053

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

XITONG APPOINTS EXPERT ADVISERS--Beijing, 22 August (XINHUA)--The Beijing municipal government has appointed five experts and scholars as advisers on gardens and parks. Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong issues letters of appointment to them at a conference on gardens and parks that closed here today. The advisers--aged between from 50 to 60 years--are university professors and experts on gardens, parks and the protection of ancient buildings. They are knowledgeable in garden and park planning, horticulture and the construction of classical gardens. The mayor called for the initiative of experts and intellectuals to be brought into play and for their opinions be respected. A fuel gas advisory group of five experts was appointed earlier by the Beijing municipal government. Other experts on industry, agriculture and energy will also be appointed advisers. [Text] [OW222056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 22 Aug 83]

CSO: 4000/260

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN HOLDS PARTY-MEMBER CADRES MEETING 5 SEP

SK080518 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 September, Siping and Liaoyuan cities respectively held meetings of party-member cadres of the city-level organs to relay the circular of the provincial CPC committee concerning the appointments of the members of the leading bodies in Siping and Liaoyuan cities.

The circular states: To play the role of cities in developing the four modernizations and strengthening the work of the leading counties of the cities, on the approval of the CPC Central Committee, Siping and Liaoyuan cities should be changed to cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial people's government. Meanwhile, the Siping Prefectural CPC Committee and the prefectural administrative office should be abolished.

The provincial CPC committee has decided to appoint (Wei Yunguo) as secretary of the Siping City CPC Committee; (Guo Yongde), (Sun Shuchang), and (Wang Demin) as deputy secretaries of the Siping City CPC Committee; (Dan Guoliang) as secretary of the Liaoyuan City CPC Committee, and (Wang Guixiang), (Luo Shijie), and (He Zhongshen) as deputy secretaries of the Liaoyuan City CPC Committee.

(Wei Yunguo) and (Wang Guixiang) respectively spoke at the Siping City meeting of party-member cadres and the Liaoyuan City meeting of party-member cadres. They called on the participants of the meeting to take the interests of the whole into account, stress unity and workstyle, submit themselves to organizations, abide by discipline, and resolutely check the unhealthy trend of seizing the opportunity of organization reforms to privately divide up public property, to engage in extravagant wining and dining, and to share office equipment so as to ensure a smooth progress of organizational reforms.

CSO: 4005/1151

NORTHEAST REGION

VISIT TO PRESENT-DAY ZHENBAO ISLAND

HK060903 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0817 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Article by correspondent Zhu Jian [2612 1696]: "Zhenbao Island Today"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]--Zhenbao Island is a tiny island on the Sino-Soviet border which was once the focus of world attention. What does it look like in the changeable world of today? Recently, I had the good fortune to visit, and to get some idea of the sights of this treasure island.

It was late summer. The banks of the Wusuli River were green and the water of the river flowed slowly along through banks covered with fragrant grass. Looking down from a small hillside near the border within the boundaries of Raohe County, I could clearly see the tiny island of Zhenbao, which is only 2,300 meters long and 500 meters wide. Formed like an irregular oval or a shoe-shaped gold ingot, it looked like an emerald in the Wusuli River.

A patrol boat carried us swiftly along the Wusuli River. The trees on either side of the border were luxuriant and the scenery was quiet and secluded.

We set foot on the island on the western part and, after ascending a few flights of steps, entered the station of the Zhenbao army units under the gaze of army dogs. I was surprised to find that this place might well be called a "garden on the river." On both sides of the path paved with square bricks, flowers and trees were luxuriant and well-spaced and weeping willows were thick with foliage. Row upon row of lattice walls, alternating light yellow with snow white, surrounded the whole frontier guard station and were joined to one another by circular gates. In the middle of the enclosing wall were flower beds in various colors. In particular, the plums, which the frontier guards liked were in full bloom. On both sides of the yard were neat barracks. All exits from the station were either arch or diamond-shaped doors and their patterns were like the ancient courtyards designed by Mr Pei Lu-min for the Xiangshan Hotel in Beijing. A commander of the garrison troops proudly said: "All this has been designed and built by the frontier guards. They want to build this small island into a place as beautiful as a city."

On a towering tree in the eastern part of the courtyard was hung a wooden tablet on which was written the words "heroic tree" in red. Some soldiers said that this was the place where Yang Lie, a martyr, laid down his life for the country. More than a decade later, the old tree, which was marked with bullet holes, miraculously grew as sturdily. Through the thicket, I could see the glittering badges on the caps of frontier guards and the bayonets on their backs.

Looking far into the distance, I saw some white observation posts belonging to the Soviets on the hillside on the northern bank of the river several hundred meters away. There was also an observation tower at the top of the hill. When I asked about the recent developments on the border, the commander of the island's garrison force smilingly replied: "You have seen all these, haven't you?"

The patrol boat returned along the main channel of the Wusuli River. Looking at the receding treasure island, I could not help gasping in admiration: What a green, beautiful, and heroic island!

CSO: 4005/1151

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING REPORTS MEETING ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK300330 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] On 27-29 August, the provincial CPC committee held the first provincial discussion conference on spiritual civilization.

In line with the actual conditions of our province's work in all fields, the units participating in the conference focused on discussing the general issue on the position and function of socialist spiritual civilization in socialist modernization.

The discussion conference received 50 articles from 45 units across the province. And 17 of them were read out at the conference. These are theoretical, scientific, and practical articles. Some of them have fairly original ideas and may offer certain datum to the provincial CPC committee to make great decisions in the future.

Over 160 people attended the conference, including leading comrades of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial government; responsible figures of the provincial-level departments, commissions, offices, sections, and bureaus; responsible figures of all city and prefectural propaganda departments and writer of articles.

Some responsible figures of all democratic parties across the province were also invited to the discussion conference.

Li Tieying, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a short speech at the opening ceremony of the conference.

CSO: 4005/1151

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

QIANG XIAOCHU RECEIVES MODEL WORKER--According to our reporter (Du Juewen), on the afternoon of 10 September, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, and Xiao Chun, secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee, received at the provincial guest house Comrade (Liao Xiushan), provincial and Changchun City level labor model and the deputy chief of the Changchun building-material experimental plant. In 1957, Comrade (Liao Xiushan) was wrongly labeled as a rightist. However, he has always harbored pure ambition to dedicate himself to the service of his country and has upheld scientific experiment of building materials such as coating and paint. During the reception, leading comrades of the provincial and Changchun City organs inquired about his living situation, praised his revolutionary spirit, and encouraged him to make sustained efforts to score even greater achievements. [Text] [SK110719 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 83]

JILIN SCHOOL SYSTEM REFORMS--The recent meeting of principals of middle and primary schools in Changchun City has decided that beginning in 1985, all primary school graduates will no longer take examinations for entering middle schools, but will attend classes at local or neighboring middle schools. To attain this purpose, from now on, manpower, financial, and material resources will be gradually put in ordinary schools. Meanwhile, feasible measures should be adopted to strengthen the remote border schools and the low level schools so as to make them catch up with others as soon as possible. [Text] [SK070221 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 83]

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION VISITS DENMARK, JAPAN--After visiting Denmark and Niigata Prefecture in Japan, a Heilongjiang Provincial delegation headed by Governor Chen Lei returned to Harbin by airplane this afternoon. Governor Chen Lei and his company left Harbin on 29 July. During its 8-day friendly visit in Niigata, the delegation signed a protocol on establishing friendly ties between Heilongjiang Province and Niigata Prefecture on behalf of Heilongjiang Province. The provincial delegation also visited Denmark on 15 August. During its 12-day visit there, the delegation met with the people from the industrial, animal husbandry, and dairy product industrial

circles and from all walks of life. It also signed four negotiated agreements on carrying out coordination in modifying dairy/ product processing machines, conducting technical transformation in dairy product plants and breweries, transplanting cattle embryos, and manufacturing heat insulation pipes. [Text] [SK010727 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83]

HEILONGJIANG TALENT SOCIETY MEETING--After a 5-day session, the inaugural meeting and the first annual meeting of the Heilongjiang Provincial Talented People Research Society was successfully concluded today. Li Lian, honorary head of the society's board of directors, attended today's session and delivered a speech. In his speech, he urged researchers and workers in charge of talented people affairs throughout the province as well as workers in charge of personnel affairs to vigorously do a good job in researching talented people and to earnestly sum up their experience in training experts, selecting talented people, conducting personnel management, and in employing talented people. Efforts should be made to strengthen talented people research propaganda and to eliminate prejudices still prevailing in some cadres in regard to paying no respect to knowledge and no attention to talented people so as to enable the research of talented people to better serve the program of achieving the four modernizations. [Text] [SK310134 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 83]

HEILONGJIANG DEFENSE SUPPLY COMPANY--The Heilongjiang National Defense and Military Industrial Supplies Company of the State Supplies Bureau established today in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province. Li Hua, adviser to the State Supplies Bureau, attended and spoke at the inaugural rally. On the premise that the original material supply channels of the ministries and bureaus of the central authorities remain unchanged, this company may break through the barriers between different trades to work out unified plans for unified distribution, supply and regulation. This will help accelerate turnover of materials and reduce circulation period. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 83 SK]

CSO: 4005/1151

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI EMPHASIZED RECRUITING PARTY MEMBERS AMONG INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Jing Xianfeng [2529 7145 1496]: 'Shaanxi Emphasizes Recruiting Party Members Among Intellectuals, More Than 18,000 Professionals and Technical Personnel Have Joined the Party in the Last Four Years']

[Text] Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee, Shaanxi Province's party organizations at all levels have paid close attention to recruiting party members from among intellectuals. Since 1979, 18,112 professionals and technical personnel have joined the CPC.

There are four distinguishing features in Shaanxi's effort in recruiting party members from among intellectuals. First, the effort is carried out in view of the actual condition that there are a relatively large number of colleges and scientific research units in the province. Continuous effort has been carried out to eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence to correct the wrong trend of looking down on knowledge and despising intellectuals among party cadres. Intellectuals are sincerely viewed as part of the working class. Efforts have been carried out to eliminate the obstructions the advanced elements may encounter when they join the Party. Second, as the Party's policy of recruiting party members among intellectuals is popular and has mass support, the percentage of professionals and technical personnel among the newly recruited party members has increased steadily in the past 4 years; in 1978, they accounted for 11 percent, in 1980, their percentage jumped to 21.7 percent, and in 1982, their percentage increased to 26 percent. Third, the party organizations have paid more attention to recruiting middle-aged intellectuals into the Party; most intellectuals recruited in recent years are middle-aged. The effort of party member recruitment is well-planned, and the people recruited are qualified party members. Many of these newly recruited party-member intellectuals had long wanted to join the Party. They have firmly supported the Party's line, principles and policies since the third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee. They have a fairly high degree of political consciousness, fairly systematic basic theories and professional and technical knowledge. Under the party organizations' training in recent years, they have conscientiously studied the basic knowledge of the Party. They also have a better picture of the Party's guiding principles, regulations, disciplines and of a party member's responsibilities and rights. Their joining the Party has raised the Party's quality and strengthened the Party's fighting power.

12365

CSO: 4005/1053

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING PLA COMMANDER ON STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP

OW230437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 21 Aug 83

[By reporter Zhao Su]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, recently told the leading cadres at and above regimental level from his subordinate units: A very urgent strategic task for us to undertake is to further strengthen new leading bodies, ideologically and professionally, and improve their style of work.

Qin Jiwei had led a work group of the leading organ in visiting various troop units for over a month, beginning in the middle of June, and conducted investigation and study during the visit on how to strengthen the leading bodies at and above regimental level. He thoroughly familiarized himself with the situation of the principal members of the new leading bodies of over 10 divisions and regiments regarding their study and work. By holding discussion meetings, interviews and "public opinion polls," he has comprehensively listened to views from various quarters. With the collected information as a basis, he has purposefully pointed out the orientation of efforts to strengthen the new leading bodies and certain questions meriting attention.

Qin Jiwei said: The completion of organizations' readjustment only means one step forward toward the goal of making the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. While we have seen that the first few moves by the new leading bodies were not bad, we should also see that their ideological level, leading ability and assigned duties still widely lag behind the demands of the new situation.

He held that, in order to strengthen the new leading bodies, we should pay attention to solving the following four questions:

1. We should further set right our ideological line and eliminate "left" influence;
2. We should know how to correctly adhere to the party's principle of democratic centralism and build the new leading bodies into highly unified and strong core of leadership;

3. The party committees should firmly ensure that their style of work is fine; and

4. We should further carry forward the spirit of being bold in reforming and in blazing new trails.

Qin Jiwei pointed out: The "left" influence still more or less exists among the leading cadres. In order to eliminate it, we should study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." We should review our ideological changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, seriously examine ourselves, draw experience and lessons from the changes, enhance our discerning ability and strive to make ourselves sober-minded and firm leaders.

He said: Members of the new leading bodies usually pay more attention to unity to begin with. After they have worked together for a long time, various contradictions occur among them. The members of the new leading bodies should learn how to assume a correct attitude to the contradictions, handle them in a proper way and thus maintain good relations among themselves. Only in this way, can we lay a reliable foundation for the unity of the leading bodies. The most important basic skill the party committee members must have is knowing how to uphold democratic centralism and conduct criticism and self-criticism.

He stressed that the party's work style concerns the success and failure of the four modernizations program and the life of the party, and will determine whether or not the masses support new leading bodies. Every member of a new leading body must take the lead in fostering new habits by remaining a humble servant of the people despite his high position, work hard and be honest in performing his official duties.

Qin Jiwei called on members of new leading bodies at all levels to become pioneers instead of persons sticking to the old practices. Members of new leading bodies should give full play to their strongpoints, dare to think, to act and to transform unreasonable rules and regulations in a planned and systematic way, and on a trial basis, after investigation, and should lead their units to do their work efficiently. Only in this way can new leading bodies shoulder their historical mission of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1152

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING PLA MEETING ON JOINT CIVILIZATION BUILDING ENDS

HK220847 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Report by Shao Pingdong [6730 1627 2639] and Zhang Changyong [1728 7022 0516]:
"Beijing Garrison Command Holds Meeting, Urging the Deepening of the Joint
Effort To Build Spiritual Civilization by Armysmen and Civilians"]

[Text] The Beijing garrison command held a 3-day meeting, which concluded yesterday, to sum up and exchange experiences in the drive to build spiritual civilization jointly by the army and the people. The command urged its troops to promote this drive to a higher stage.

At the meeting, the speeches by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission and Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, on the army and the people joining hands in building spiritual civilization were relayed and studied, and the spirit of the work conference on jointly building spiritual civilization by the army and the people in the capital was also relayed and studied. Seventeen advanced units briefed the meeting on their experiences in joining efforts with local people in building spiritual civilization. At present, the garrison command has engaged in 176 projects of building spiritual civilization with civilian units and these projects are divided into 12 categories, against 3 categories at the beginning of the movement. In 40 percent of these projects, the troops are cooperating with subdistrict offices, schools and units in the service trades in improving things directly related to the people's livelihood. Their work quality is steadily improving. Twenty-eight civilian units helped by the army have been elected to be advanced units in the building of spiritual civilization by the authorities at or above the subdistrict and township level.

On the basis of summing up experience, the meeting put forth some measures for giving further play to the role of the troops in making joint efforts with civilian units in the building of spiritual civilization. 1) Continue to deepen the understanding of this drive and to strengthen leadership. Party committees and branches at all levels under the garrison command must place on their routine agenda the plans to carry out the activities of joining efforts with local civilian units in building spiritual civilization. Leading organs at and above the regimental level should have experimental grassroots units for this drive and should give concrete guidance to their work. Play should also be given to retired cadres in this field. 2) Continue to promote the

work in the units which are engaging in some cooperation projects with their civilian partners, and use their specific experiences to guide the general work.

3) Continue to uphold the principle of giving priority to the "three major aspects" and carry out activities around the central work of the civilian units.

4) Make full use of the favorable conditions in the activities of jointly building spiritual civilization to promote the work of training soldiers to be able people for both military and civilian purposes in a planned and methodical way and to promote the building of the army itself. The meeting also required that all people's armed forces departments in the district and county authorities play a role as bridges to link army units with local civilian leading organs and to facilitate their mutual communication in the activities of joining hands in building spiritual civilization. They were also required to mobilize the militia to take an active part in building spiritual civilization and to cooperate with a nearby unit in these activities.

Responsible comrades of the garrison command, Pan Yan, Wu Lie, Li Zhongxuan, Wang Shiyan and Gu Zhi, made speeches at the meeting. Yang Sen, an advisor to the garrison command, also attending the meeting. Zhang Dazhong, member of the standing committee of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and director of the municipal commission in charge of the activities of five stresses, four beauties and three loves also made a speech at the meeting.

CSO: 4000/260

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUBEI CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM HEROIC PLA COMPANY

HK291454 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The Four Modernizations Need the Revolutionary Spirit of Bravely Giving Our Lives"]

[Excerpts] The 8th Company is a heroic company which was born in 1931 at (Qiliting) in Hongan Country, Hubei Province. From the Huangma uprising through the Long March, the driving out of the Japanese and the fight against the Chiang Kai-shek bandits, the 8th Company has fought on many fronts and made immortal contributions to the cause of the liberation of the people.

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee have praised highly the experience of the 8th Company in its building and have considered this experience to be of great practical significance for the construction of the two civilizations at local levels. At present, in learning from the experience of the 8th Company, it is especially necessary to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the commanders and fighters of the 8th Company of bravely devoting themselves to the communist cause and to carry out, as the party branch of the 8th Company did, grassroots construction with communist ideas.

It is also necessary to be like the party branch of the 8th Company in teaching the party members to firmly acquire the revolutionary spirit of being fearless of sacrifice and arduous struggle and to give full play to the exemplary and vanguard role of the communists. In emulating the 8th Company, we should combine our efforts with the emulation of the PLA and Zhu Boru and with the campaign of the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" which is being conducted in our province in order to carry forward the construction of the two civilizations in our province.

CSO: 4005/1152

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA CADRES SELECTED FOR MILITARY ACADEMY STUDY

OW052124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0053 GMT 4 Sep 83

[By reporter Zhang Chunting]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--With the approval of the Central Military Commission, a number of cadres who are in the prime of life and who have a regular college educational background have been selected recently from the army to be admitted to the PLA's military academies, political schools, and logistics institutes to further their study.

This is the first time that cadres of our army have been selected for training in this way. Such training is an important measure to raise the educational level of our army's leading cadres and to quickly achieve the goal of making our cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

Most of the cadres selected to further their education graduated before 1966 from the former Chinese PLA Military Engineering Institute (precursor of the present University of National Defense Science and Technology), Xian Military Telecommunication Engineering College, and military engineering institutes of various armed services. Most are cadres at divisional or regimental level of cadres doing technical or managerial work and are about 40 years old. They not only have knowledge of modern science and culture but are also familiar with current national defense science and technology and have practical experience in this field. After further study at the military academies and schools, they will become commanding cadres in the fields of military, political, and logistics affairs.

CSO: 4005/1152

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS, LOCALITIES BUILD CIVILIZATION

OW020031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Recently, in transmitting a report to the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the activities launched by the army and the people to jointly build a socialist spiritual civilization, the central committee in charge of "five stresses, four beauties, and three ardent loves" activities pointed out: The activities to build a socialist spiritual civilization through the joint efforts of the army and the people are a major development in the mass work of the PLA in the new period. They strongly reinforce and set a good example for building spiritual civilization in the localities. The successful building of a socialist spiritual civilization by tens of millions of residents around army compounds and by almost a 100 million other people in neighboring areas will constitute a good example and a great motive force for the rest of the country. The localities as well as army units shoulder the responsibility for successfully building these civilized areas. The committees in charge of the "five stresses, four beauties, and three ardent loves" activities in various localities should put this task on their agenda and earnestly plan, organize, and direct the work.

The report, which was submitted to the central Committee in charge of "five stresses, four beauties, and three ardent loves" activities by the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Political Department, says: The activities launched by the army and the people to jointly build spiritual civilization have attracted the attention of the party, government, and army leadership in many localities throughout the country. Originating from the countryside, interior areas, and field army units, the activities have expanded to the cities, border areas, islands and minority areas and involved public offices, schools, hospitals, warehouses, airports, farms, scientific research units, and militia departments. A new phase of vigorous development has appeared. So far, the army has established links with the localities at 50,000 locations and achieved success in building spiritual civilization at more than 30,000 locations.

CSO: 4005/1152

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BA YI RADIO CRITICIZES CPC ARMY BUILDING LINE

OW020619 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Facts in the past year show that the 12th Party Congress has played an important role in the political life of our party and state, as compared with the 9th, 10th and 11th party congress. A number of resolutions adopted by the 12th Party Congress are basically correct, and initial results have been achieved in implementing such resolutions over the past year and more. However, it should also be pointed out that there are still serious problems in the lines pursued after the 12th Party Congress, such as the military line.

It should be first pointed out that the 12th Party Congress, and the resolutions adopted by it, failed to deal seriously with problems in army building calling for urgent solutions, as well as the problem of increasingly lower living standards for large numbers of PLA commanders and fighters. But the 8th Party Congress, of historical significance, handled such problems in a different way. At the 8th Party Congress, Comrade Peng Dehuai made a long, important speech, in which he dealt specifically, and in detail, with the task of national defense construction, the strategies and tactics of our army, the principles for party leadership over the army, the political work and cadre policy in the army and problems in the living standards for commanders and fighters. Delegates attending the 8th Party Congress enthusiastically discussed the principles for army building and other questions raised by Comander in Chief Peng. In its resolutions, the 8th Party Congress adopted a specific and realistic program for building a modern, regular revolutionary army.

Regrettably, the 12th Party Congress failed to adopt a similar definite program for army building. It is for this reason that there are now differing opinions on and controversies over, some important questions, such as reducing the military budget year after year, purchasing weapons from foreign countries and laying particular stress on the development of sophisticated weapons, to the neglect of development of conventional weapons. Owing to such neglect, our army's conventional weapons and equipment have fallen 20, or even 30, years behind those of other countries.

In addition, the 12th Party Congress failed to solve ideological and political problems affecting the stability and unity of the army, such as the Lin Biao

case, framed by the gang of four, the wrong-cadre policy and the problems of retired army cadres and of those who have been transferred to civilian work from active duty.

It should be pointed out that army members are now extremely discontented with the errors made in replacing older army cadres with younger ones, and with the practice of purging a large number of army cadres who have criticized such errors. Moreover, in the year since the 12th Party Congress, some persons on the party Central Committee have further excluded the army from the political life of the party and the state. Of course, this has greatly affected the morale of commanders and fighters. The number of army members in the party Central Committee and local party committees, and that of army deputies of the NPC and various provincial and municipal people's congresses, have been greatly cut compared with the past. As a result, the positive role the army has always played in party and government organizations is downgraded. Needless to say, such measures have caused great discontent in the army as a whole, especially among the army cadres, and have affected the army's morale and the unity between the party and the army.

Comrade Hu Yaobang correctly pointed out the main task facing the whole party, the entire army and the people throughout the country in national defense construction--to further consolidate our national defense through the concerted efforts of all army commanders and fighters, as well as the people of all nationalities across the country, under the leadership of the party Central Committee. However, to smoothly carry out this complicated, yet glorious, task, it is first necessary to overcome or correct the above errors in the current line on army building.

CSO: 4005/1152

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LEADING BODIES OF CHENGDU PLA CORPS REORGANIZED

OW252258 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the Chengdu PLA units reorganized their corps-level leading bodies 3 months ago. The average age of the members of these new leading bodies is under 50, and 86 percent of them have been recently promoted to their present positions. These young senior army cadres who are modest, hardworking and full of vigor and vitality devote their main energies to studying and investigating the situation in basic units.

The six newly appointed leading members of the Xizang Military District have traveled more than 10,000 kilometers in the past 3 months to inspect more than 10 divisions and regiments, to check on cadres and to inspect frontier defense.

Members of these new leading bodies have set strict demands on themselves in living arrangement. They take a bus to inspect troops. Even the commanders and political commissars do not ride in special cars. When they treat leaders or comrades from higher levels to dinner, they pay for it out of their own pockets.

There is a housing shortage in the Sichuan Military District. As a result, Political Commissar (Zhang Weimin) and four other leading cadres have shared an apartment for the past 3 months.

The Xizang Military District has also taken effective measures to stop cadres from overstaying their leaves. Those who overstay their leaves without reason will have part of their pay deducted, or disciplinary sanctions will be taken against them. Such measures have put an end to this bad practice.

CSO: 4005/1152

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEI MONGGOL: ZHOU HUI AT MILITARY COMMENDATION RALLY

SK200522 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Excerpts] On 18 August, the Nei Monggol Military District ceremoniously held a rally to commend a group of advanced collectives and individuals who were outstanding in strengthening unity among nationalities.

(Li Xiheng), political commissar of the Nei Monggol Military District, read the resolution of the Nei Monggol Military District party committee on commending advanced collectives and individuals distinguished in strengthening unity among nationalities. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, presented silk banners to the rally on behalf of the regional CPC committee and government. Comrade Kong Fei delivered a congratulatory speech. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Nei Monggol Military District, and Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, presented silk banners and citation certificates to 19 advanced units and individuals. They encouraged those commended at the rally to treasure their honor, to be modest and prudent, to study hard, to keep in touch with the masses, and to make new contributions to maintaining and strengthening unity among nationalities. They also called on all PLA units in the military district to earnestly study and publicize the advanced deeds of these units and individuals, to treasure and maintain unity among nationalities, to vie to be models in this regard and to contribute to safeguarding and building the border area and creating new situations in building the PLA units and the militia.

(Shi Shengrong), chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, was invited to attend the rally.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU PLA NEW ARMY-LEVEL LEADERS PERFORM WELL

HK250311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Members of a number of newly-organized leadership groups at army-level in the Chengdu PLA units have profoundly felt that as their duties now are at higher level, their work must rapidly catch up and [words indistinct]. An enlarged meeting of the Chengdu PLA units CPC Committee which concluded on 22 August summed up and exchanged experiences in this respect.

Readjustment of the army-level leadership groups in the Chengdu PLA units was completed 3 months ago. The average age of the new leading members is below 50, and 86 percent of them are functioning at army-level for the first time. Each of these young high-ranking cadres is full of vigor and vitality and also humble and prudent. They say: We have been promoted to these leading posts by the historical tide of achieving the four modernizations. There are quite a few discrepancies between our capabilities and our duties. We can only make up for this by assiduous study and hard work.

At the first CPC committee enlarged meeting held by the Xizang Military District, battling on the roof of the world, after the reorganization of its leadership group, the participants said that to create a new situation in Xizang with its tough natural conditions, the leading cadres must fully embrace the idea of regarding hardship as glorious and Xizang as their home and be leaders in long-term construction of Xizang. In the past 3 months, they have not taken one Sunday off. The six leading comrades of the military district have traveled over 10,000 kilometers to visit more than 10 divisions and regiments to examine the cadres and inspect the state of border defenses. Commander (Zhang Guirong) [passage indistinct].

The leading cadres of a certain field army have spent an average of 40 days in the units in the past 3 months.

The new members of these army-level leadership groups set strict demands on themselves in daily life. They frequently use public transport and themselves pay for use of private autos. They do not accept invitations to welcoming or send-off parties or take souvenirs. The first time they went down to the units after taking up their new positions, they first issued a notice on not accepting invitations to parties. [words indistinct] They have set a good example by taking the lead in shunning special privileges.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANDONG: JINAN PLA UNITS' PARTY CONGRESS ENDS 10 SEP

SK110754 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] According to our correspondent (Li Jingrong) and our reporter, the fifth party congress of the Jinan PLA units, which fulfilled various tasks through the concerted effort exerted by all delegates, successfully concluded at the Bayi Auditorium on the afternoon of 10 September. Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, presided over the closing ceremony of the congress and Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, delivered a closing speech.

During the congress, all delegates earnestly and seriously performed their duty with an attitude of being highly responsible for the party's cause and armed forces building. Through full discussions and examinations, they unanimously approved the work report given by Comrade Rao Shoukun on behalf of the fourth CPC committee of the Jinan PLA units and the work report given by Comrade Pan Qiqi on behalf of the discipline inspection commission of the Jinan PLA units CPC committee, adopting a resolution on their reports.

All delegates were satisfied Comrade Rao Shoukun's report was in conformity with the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC, which was adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and in the spirit of the reports delivered at the 12th CPC Congress. They were satisfied that the report's review and summation of the units' party congress and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee were in conformity with the principle of seeking truth from facts and reality, and that the fighting targets and tasks for the 5 years to come, which are set forth in the report, are practically feasible. Participating delegates also were satisfied that the discipline inspection commission of the Jinan PLA units' CPC committee had done a great deal of work and had played an important role in safeguarding the party's discipline and straightening out party style.

On the basis of full deliberation and consultation, the congress elected the fifth Jinan PLA units' CPC committee and the discipline inspection commission of the party committee. In the newly-elected party committee, there are old comrades who have long endured trials and a number of newly-promoted comrades. The election result reflects the principle of replacing old cadres with younger ones and fostering cooperation between the old and the young. All

delegates were convinced that, under the leadership of the newly-elected party committee, the Jinan PLA units will certainly be able to closely unite as one, to vigorously engage in work, and to successfully lead the broad masses of commanders and fighters to create a new situation in various work.

In his closing speech, Comrade Chen Renhong pointed out: The fighting target and tasks set forth by the congress are glorious but arduous. To fulfill the target and task the PLA units are required to make concerted efforts from top to bottom and to exert sustained efforts. Party organizations and all Communist Party members at all levels should be exemplary in safeguarding and promoting unity, emancipating their minds, bravely engaging in the drive for reform, being modest and prudent, guarding against arrogance and rashness, heightening their spirit, and should work hard to make our contributions to creating a new situation in building the armed forces.

CSO: 4005/1152

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PLA CADRE CULTURAL SCHOOL OPENS--The first term of the PLA Cadres' Cultural School held its opening ceremony in Changsha on 2 September. At the solemn ceremony, Li Chunfu, director of the propaganda department of the PLA General Political Department, read out the order on presenting the school with its banner, on behalf of the General Political Department, and presented the banner. School director (Jian Qun) accepted the banner on behalf of the school. School Political Commissar (He Ping) made a speech. This school has been set up to change the structure of knowledge of the leading cadres in the PLA. Over 900 students from the army, navy and air force attended the opening ceremony. Also present were Guangzhou Military Region Deputy Commander Xu Fangchun; provincial CPC committee secretaries Xiong Qingquan and Jiao Linyi; provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Wu Zhiyuan; Vice Governor Yang Huiquan; and leading comrades from the former PLA Railway Corps School, the National Defense Science and Technology University, Hunan Military District, and Changsha city party and government departments. [Text] [HK030244 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Sep 83]

CSO: 4005/1152

HISTORICAL DELETIONS CITED IN SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING

Hong Kong CH'I-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 8, Aug 83, pp 54-56

[Article by Pan Jiahua [3382 1367 5478]: "Some Important Deletions and Revisions From the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping.'" Text underlined in original is enclosed in slants /.]

[Text] Editor's Note: Comparison of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping with original documents calls attention to abridgements on Mao's educational programs, policies toward intellectuals, and cancellation of grassroots CPS leadership of a one-man leadership system, revealing that readjustment of policies has occurred. However, the major abridgements have been in statements on foreign policies.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," (termed "Deng's Selected Works" for short) is a collection of 47 speeches made by Deng Xiaoping during the approximate 7 year period from 1975 until the 12th Party Congress of September 1982. In the "Publication Notes," the Chinese Communist Central Document Editorial Board said, "In the editing of this book, the author made few corrections of each article." For an author to read and revise, correct, and alter his own writings is a necessary procedure in publication work. The famed, "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" also carried the following explanation: "Each work was read and revised, and in some places the author made some word corrections, and he also made some additions to the content and altered individual articles.

Most of the articles in "Deng's Selected Works," namely 39 articles, had not been overtly published; a minority of articles including some important speeches had been published in Chinese communist periodicals, such as speeches before the general membership of a science society and an education work conference, (in 1978), as well as conversations with Anna Fallaci of Italy (in 1980). Among the as yet unpublished articles, some in the nature of internal documents have been widely disseminated on the mainland, and some of these documents have also circulated abroad where they have been published in many periodicals. One such was a speech before an enlarged meeting of the Politburo in 1980.

Thus, possibilities for comparison are provided, permitting us to find out which of the documents have been altered from their original form. This is helpful in the study of "Deng's Selected Works," and can reflect, to a certain extent, the evolution of new policies, and the thinking and strategy of Deng Xiaoping, the premier decision-maker in China today.

The results of comparison show that the author's revisions of the selected works was by no means only "wording"; some deletions and revisions not only bear on content, but also are of importance deserving of attention.

the Criticism of Mao

During the period of advocacy of emancipation of thinking in 1978 and 1979, though Deng Xiaoping took the lead in criticism of the "two whatevers," he also said much in defense of Mao, and he quoted many of Mao's concepts and sayings. His "Speech Before the National Education Work Conference," (22 April 1978) was a fairly conspicuous example (pp 100-107). The selected works have omitted the following two paragraphs:

1. "The major crux here is how to further carry out, under new historical conditions, the fundamental program put forward by Chairman Mao that 'education must serve the proletariat, and must be linked to productive labor.'"

This program was formally proposed by Chairman Mao in 1958. In fact, as early as the period of land reform, the period of the War of Resistance to Japan, and the period of the War of Liberation, under guidance of Chairman Mao, educational work led by our party has always been done this way. Once the whole country had been liberated, and particularly after 1958, new development occurred. The basic thinking of a letter from Chairman Mao to the Jiangxi Communist Labor University, a talk during the lunar new year in 1965, his 7 May [1966] Instructions, his 21 July [1968] Directive, and his talk in the summer of 19 [sic] were further implementations of this program in order to get rid of interference by all sorts of erroneous lines. Under guidance of this program, for the past 20 years the broad masses of cadres, teachers, and students have conducted numerous experiments and political reforms, and have made many achievements.

The "gang of four" consistently decked itself out in Mao Zedong Thought and immediately distorted and trampled this program. It revised the line of educational reform and caused serious damage to educational endeavors. We should not only clarify our muddled thinking, but should also take effective measures on the basis of new conditions and new requirements, in order to better to carry out this fundamental program more effectively.

Now I will express some views centering on this problem." (page 100).

It shows that the "fundamental program" for education that Mao formulated and that the gang of four did their utmost to promote has been negated, and such negation of this program has not been seen in other official documents.

The selected works also deleted a paragraph on Mao as follows:

"Chairman Mao never opposed tests; he only opposed testing methods that treated students as enemies, launched surprise attacks, or asked absurd or tricky question." (page 102).

The reason is that facts were just the reverse.

On "The Great Cultural Revolution"

The wording of the selected works on the Cultural Revolution, Hua Guofeng, and affirmation of the line of the 11th Party Congress has deletions and revisions. The following paragraph was deleted from "A Speech at the Whole Armed Forces Political Work Conference" of 2 June 1978 (pp 108-120):

"Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee support the seeking of truth from facts, proceeding from realities, and the linking of theory and practice, which are fundamental concepts of Mao Zedong Thought. In accordance with these concepts, Chairman Hua summarized struggle experiences with the 11th party line in his report to the 11th Party Congress. Subsequently, in a report to the Fifth National People's Congress, he put forward the overall tasks for the new era. In their reports last year to the Military Commission Conference, Chairman Hua and Deputy Chairman Yeh also used the same methods, and put forward the task of grasping the key link in running the country, and preparations for war. It was precisely for these reasons that this conference gained the enthusiastic support of the whole party, the whole army, and the people of the whole country.

Continuing, in "The Sixth Question Discussion of Destruction and Building," following the sentence on line 10, page 117 that reads, "It is essential to make a joint attack to expose and criticize Lin Biao," the following paragraph was deleted (Underlining was done by the reporter. The same applies elsewhere in the article):

"Some people say that to expose and criticize the gang of four and to make a joint attack to expose and criticize Lin Biao, /they fear, might negate the Great Cultural Revolution, or they fear might be considered a settling of old scores that would effect unity. This is incorrect."/

Two paragraphs were deleted from "Speech at the Opening of the National Science Conference," one of which was as follows:

"China has entered a new period of the building of socialism. In accordance with the constitution passed by the Fifth National people's Conference and Chairman Hua's government work report, the overall tasks in this new period will be: to continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to launch thoroughgoing class struggle, and modernization of national defense and science and technology for a mighty socialist power. Realization of this overall task will require a great political and economic revolution, and a great scientific and technical revolution. This is a new ingredient in continuing revolution in this new period of development under dictatorship of the proletariat." (page 94).

The portion of the following paragraph between quotation marks was deleted.

'CPC committees at all levels should learn from /Daqing and Dazhai./, "genuinely carry out class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiments, taking a firm grip on these three revolutionary movements at once. "They should be like /Daqing and Dazhai/," and launch widespread mass movements of scientific experimentation. Technologically they should achieve new groups of things every year/," and create new records in production every year. (page 94).

On page 83, the following sentence was deleted from line 13: /"Adhere to the basic party line formulated by Chairman Mao."/

On Policies Toward Intellectuals

Jiang Zhaoping's speech at the opening of the 1978 National Science Conference was an important document that made intellectuals feel encouraged and comforted. He proposed new ideas and new policies on the intellectuals issue. Now the following revisions have been made: (The sequence of the original text is followed).

1. Original text: Throughout the entire period of socialist history, /there has always existed/ class contradictions and class struggle. Before the face of intellectuals, has /always been the need to pay attention to solving what is attached to that 'skin',/ which is the question of support for the proletarian standpoint. (page 86) Revision: "there has always existed ... been change to "as long as there exist." The sentence, "always been the need to pay attention to solving what is attached to that 'skin'" has been deleted.

2. Original text: But in an overall sense, an overwhelming majority are already /a part of/ the proletariat /itself./ (page 86). This was revised to: But in an overall sense, an overwhelming majority are already intellectuals of the working class and of the laboring people themselves; thus one might say that they are already a part of the working class itself."

3. Original text: The problem of grain to feed a population of several hundred million has not yet been solved. "Annual grain yields per agricultural worker average /"no more than around 2,000 jin in China, while in the United States they average more than 100,000 jin, several tenfold more." (page 87). Revision: The sentence within the quotation marks comparing China and the United States was deleted.

4. Original text: /The fundamental problem/ of world outlook is what to serve. ...ending every effort in socialist scientific endeavors to make contribution /is an important manifestation of redness, and is the unity of redness and expertness./ (page 89). Revision: "fundamental problem" was changed to "important manifestation," and the final two sentences were changed to: "is admittedly a manifestation of expertness, and is also, in a certain sense, a manifestation of redness."

5. At the evaluation of the scientific and technical corps, the words "how large" preceding the final sentence were not present in the original text. Following this sentence was a paragraph that praised Huo Guohua, who having said that such a scientific and technical corp "is a major

requirement for having confidence in being able to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards, and this is a scientific assessment of our scientific and technical corps that is in keeping with realities." This entire paragraph was deleted.

6. On page 91, the third line from the bottom, on maintenance of a socialist political standpoint for good performance in one's position "is not only not to lose contact with politics," the succeeding sentence was deleted. It read "but is also /precisely a concrete manifestation of political service to the proletariat."/ This negates the traditional formulation that science and technology serve politics.

7. On whether scientific and technical personnel should "put politics in command" on page 94, the third line from the bottom was deleted, "otherwise, talk about putting politics in command becomes an empty phrase."

8. On speed of development, beginning with the fifth line on page 92, the following paragraph was deleted: "We want to /catch up and surpass/ advanced world standards /during this century,/ which is to say that we want to travel the distance in 22 years that others traveled in 40 or 50 years or longer." On page 95, line three, the original text read: Only by working in this way can there be order and efficiency, and only in this way can there be /high speed development,/. "high speed development" was changed to "distinctions among employees, and clear rewards and punishments."

In a speech during the Fourth Cultural Conference in 1979, the evaluation given the line for literature and art for 17 years before the Cultural Revolution was "correct" in the original. In front of this was added the word, "substantially."

This shows that a readjustment has taken place among Chinese communist top levels in their appraisal of intellectuals that is more circumspect and stricter.

On the Democratic Faction and Party Leadership

In his 18 August 1980 speech to an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee Politburo titled, "Reforms to the Party and State Leadership System," Deng Xiaoping attacked the Chinese Communist system, and put forward an extremely important article on envisaged reforms. Comparison of the selected works with the original facsimile copy of the Central Committee document shows deletions and corrections in three places.

One is on page 289 on the issue of overconcentration of power. The sentence, "For a long time there has not been a necessary realization, and this led to the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' which made us pay a heavy price" was changed to, "For a long time there has been insufficient realization, which became a major reason for the 'Great Cultural Revolution...'"

The second is on page 302 where the final sentence of the whole text read, "This point can certainly be achieved." The word "certainly" was deleted.

3. In the fifth part where "major reforms" are discussed, an entire portion was deleted, namely "the fourth" section in the original.

4. "There are preparations for a step by step change in plant manager responsibility systems and manager responsibility systems under leadership of CPC committees. Following pilot projects, there will be a gradual promotion and individual institution of plant manager responsibility systems and management responsibility systems under leadership and supervision of individually operated plant management committees, company boards of directors, and economic partnership joint committees. There will also be school principal, academy director and institute director responsibility systems under CPC committee leadership, and consideration is being given to similarly preparing a step by step reform. Long practice with the former industrial plant management system has shown that it neither helps modernization of plant management nor helps modernization of the industrial management system, nor does it help improve party working within industrial plants. Institution of these reforms is for the purpose of separating CPC committees from day-to-day affairs in order to concentrate forces on doing good ideological and political work, and organization supervisory work. This is no weakening of party leadership, but is rather an improvement of party leadership and an intensification of party leadership. Persons responsible for administration in these units should strive to study everything that has to do with management techniques, and no longer dawdle for long periods in all kinds of meetings, never being a part of affairs. At that rate, we will never be able to effect modernizations. Most of them are party members, and once the management system has been changed, in addition to being under administrative leadership of superior administrative departments, they will also be under political leadership of superior party organizations and under supervision of organizations at the same level. The duties of party organizations on the same level have not been lightened either, but rather party work has been really intensified. Party organizations at all levels in industrial plants, companies, academies, schools and institutes are to manage their party members well and do work among the masses well so that in their individual positions party members will play a role as a vanguard and a model, the party organization thereby genuinely becoming the mainstay cadres in individual enterprises and undertakings, genuinely become an organization for educating and supervising all party members, assuring that the party's political line is carried out and that all work tasks are completed. Considering that this reform will have a very great effect on the farflung grassroots organizations throughout the country, it is necessary at this time to solicit views widely and make a decision when the time is ripe."

These reforms would require the scrapping of existing "plant manager responsibility systems and manager responsibility systems under CPC committee leadership." What was to replace CPC committee leadership would be plant management committees, and boards of directors. This clearly contains ideas from the Yugoslavian trend toward autonomous systems, and it will rock the Chinese Communist die-hard tradition of unified leadership, and assault the prerogatives of countless grassroots kingdoms. Possibly this is the most radical part of the reform plan. Its "effects are very great," consequently

it is not strange that it was deleted. Possibly unhealthy tendencies among cadres were extremely serious, and in the selected works the "Speech to the Whole Army Political Work Meeting" of 1978 specially added one paragraph as follows: "Here I want to say especially that whether or not high level cadres are able to behave as models has a very great influence. Unhealthy tendencies are conspicuous nowadays, and leading cadres must be the first to correct them. The eyes of the masses are fixed on them, and if they change, subordinates will do things properly.

In an article titled, "The Current Situation and Tasks," in referring to the so-called "democratic faction" that "still openly opposes the socialist system and the leadership of the Communist Party," a subsequent portion was deleted that read, /"the kinds of people that are so-called 'holders of different political views', are of the same ilk as Wei Jingsheng/ [7614 0079 3932] (page 261). This shows that Deng no longer treats "holders of different political views" as targets to be attacked in his wording.

Overt Omissions

Rarely have the statements of Chinese Communist leaders been expressed openly in their original form. Invariably, the person issuing the statement makes revisions following repeated consideration, or even does not hesitate to change things around completely in the exercise of his authority. In issuing selected works, of course one does not have to include statements that have not been openly publicized; however, not to include in selected works overt and clearly important speeches, and material that has broad influence puzzles people and arouses doubts about their value.

This is the case with "Deng's Selected Works." Most of what has been included is hitherto unpublished statements; however, some extremely important and very influential statements that had formerly been made public have not been selected for inclusion, particularly with regard to international issues. One example was talks with Anna Fallaci of Italy, which have been published both inside and outside China. Though what was published inside China contained many deletions and abbreviations, nevertheless, quite a few important theses have been held back. Moreover, "Deng's Selected Works" cut out the parts having to do with international matters and made public only parts pertaining to domestic matters. Moreover, in discussing reasons for Mao's proposal that his remains be cremated, a sentence known generally by all the masses was deleted, namely: "in view of the lesson of Stalin in the USSR."

Deng's discussions with the editor-in-chief of the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Eer Feier [phonetic], was published in Chinese Communist journals under the heading, "Deng Xiaoping Replies to Some Important Questions from American Correspondent on Domestic and Foreign Affairs," yet it was not included in the selected works.

While feeling sorry about these omissions from "Deng's Selected Works," one also cannot help but wonder whether it was because the frankness of these statements is no longer in tune with today's situation? For example, that anti-Soviet sentiment is harmful to new diplomatic tactics?

This article has been based only on textual research on a limited amount of materials, and has excerpted some revisions worth studying. Chinese Communist theoreticians have emphasized that documents should have an historical authenticity. If this view is valid, I believe that these revisions in "Deng's Selected Works" are only the tip of the iceberg in terms of his statements.

9432

CSO: 4005/1076

LUCE VISIT CLAIMED NOT CONNECTED TO 1997 TALKS

HK020131 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 2 Sep 83 p 4

[Excerpt] Acting governor, Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, yesterday refuted suggestions that the forthcoming visit of the British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce, would mean an upgrading of the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong.

"I have no doubt that Mr Luce's visit to Hong Kong is a routine one by a minister in charge of Hong Kong affairs and has no direct connection with the negotiations," he said.

And he stressed there was no plan for Mr Luce to visit Beijing following his visit here.

He reiterated that he had no idea if and when a British minister would participate in the Beijing talks, which are to resume on 22 and 23 September in the Chinese capital.

Sir Philip made these remarks to the press yesterday during a visit to Shataukok to see development proposals for the border village area.

Mr Luce, who is the minister with special responsibilities for Hong Kong affairs, will be here from 26 to 28 September.

Sir Philip also said Mr Luce's visit would almost coincide with the time when Sir Percy Cradock, the British ambassador to Beijing and leader of the British team in the negotiations, would be passing through Hong Kong on his way to China.

"It could well be roughly the same time, but I'm not sure," he said.

During the 3-day visit here, it is believed Mr Luce will discuss with the governor, Sir Edward Youde, the talks on Hong Kong's future following the next round of negotiations.

In addition, he said Mr Luce will meet a large number of people representing a wide spectrum of opinion.

"It will be a working visit, not a sightseeing visit," he added. "I have no doubt he will travel around Hong Kong a good deal."

Turning to reports about Chinese plans to send People's Liberation Army troops to Hong Kong to take over the defence responsibilities after recovering sovereignty in 1997, Sir Philip replied firmly: "I'm much more interested in day-to-day problems in Hong Kong than speculating about most unlikely events in the future."

When asked about the situation of reserves deposited in overseas countries, he said these are Hong Kong assets.

"These assets belong to Hong Kong and they are managed by the Hong Kong government and will always be managed by the Hong Kong government."

"And that situation I do not see changing," he said.

CSO: 4000/261

UNOFFICIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR ON 1997

HK070442 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Sep 83 p 12

["Facing Up" feature by political editor Barry Choi: "1997: To Stay or Not To Stay...."]

[Text] An unofficial legislative councillor, Mr Stephen Cheong, said people like himself will have to decide within the next 3 to 4 years whether to stay in Hong Kong.

"If I were to leave Hong Kong and try to start a new life elsewhere I would still have time to do so then.

"My chances of survival away from Hong Kong will diminish if I should decide to leave when, say, I am 50" Mr Cheong (42) said.

In May, Mr Cheong was among 12 local professional people who went to Peking to tell Chinese leaders that their proposal for self-government in Hong Kong would upset the territory's prosperity and stability.

Despite continued efforts to promote the self-rule idea by those concerned, Mr Cheong has not changed his analysis of the situation since.

In an interview last week, he said: "Both Britain and China struck the correct note in their communique last last year, to enter into bilateral negotiations with the common objective of maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

"All my thoughts on this particular issue are focused on whether the self-rule notion is going to achieve that common aim.

"Put simply, we feel that it won't. Facts are facts and they won't change. The fact is: there has been a confidence crisis in Hong Kong and it has not subsided.

"It won't subside simply by an appeal to faith.

"Looking at the facts, Hong Kong is basically a community of refugees who have rightly or wrongly chosen to live under a different system from that currently operating in China.

"Before 1949, the living standard of Guangdong Province was not much different from that of Hong Kong at that time. Now 30 odd years later, we are fortunate in commanding a much higher living standard than Guangdong.

"One can of course argue that the achievement of such a high standard of living is through the succour of the Chinese regime in supporting Hong Kong for the past 30 years, but that would be too much of a simplification.

"Without the hard work of Hong Kong people, without the right atmosphere and structure of administration Hong Kong won't be where it is today."

Mr Cheong said that given Hong Kong's unique circumstances, the present government structure was ideal for continued progress on the economic and social fronts.

He believes that appointed unofficials all have the necessary dedication and expertise to advise the administration on all kinds of problems.

"By world standards, the Hong Kong administration fares very well. Of course there will always be room for improvement. For example, there is a need for better coordination of public works priorities.

"There is also a need to better deploy our human resources. I think the present civil service is bottom-heavy to the extent that the work load could be better distributed.

"There is also a need for localisation at a quicker pace. As our local educational standards are improving it will be less costly for the administration to employ local experts rather than to continue to rely on overseas expertise," he said.

Mr Cheong summed up the issues at stake in the question of Hong Kong's future: "In a nutshell, it's the difference of the two systems that has made the difference between Hong Kong and China.

"Having seen such differences, it is understandable that Hong Kong people are so scared about the continued survival of our current system if administrative jurisdiction is totally returned to China."

Mr Cheong noted that Chinese leaders had asked local people to have faith, and said they would not interfere with Hong Kong's administration.

But given China's historical track record and what Hong Kong people had seen in the past, he said a simple appeal to faith was unlikely to restore confidence.

"We need to see facts to base our judgment on, and that's why we are of the view that a period longer than 14 years is needed for the transition.

"We feel that a minimum of 10 to 15 years is needed after 1997, with a continued official British presence, to complete the transition.

By that time we will be able to see for sure that the current policy in China has taken effect and taken root, and that they won't go back on their words.

"At that time, we can put the self-rule notion into practice with confidence. In terms of ability, we have no doubt that we can run our own affairs as long as there is no interference," he said.

On whether to stay, Mr Cheong said: "If the transition period can be extended by a minimum of 10 to 15 years beyond 1997, I don't need to make that decision in the next few years, because I will have time to develop my confidence in the repeated assurances that China's policy towards Hong Kong won't change."

He said his predicament over whether to stay was also faced by many people in the 30 to 45 age of group.

"Let's face it, in order to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, this age group of professionals is of paramount importance.

"If they were to leave Hong Kong en masse it would definitely set back the prosperity of Hong Kong for a long time, thereby directly reducing Hong Kong's usefulness to China.

"Even assuming the uncomfortable thought that China may impose its will on Hong Kong if China is serious about maintaining stability and prosperity in this place, China has to seriously consider quite a number of external factors.

"These problems can't be solved by an internal arrangement because they have international implications," he said.

Mr Cheong listed four of the most crucial factors:

--The Cocom status of Hong Kong--Cocom is a co-ordinating committee to which all Western developed nations belong. Its objective is to regulate the transfer of technology from these nations to socialist bloc countries.

Mr Cheong said: "To maintain Hong Kong's prosperity we need to upgrade the technology in our industrial development. If Hong Kong's status is changed under the Chinese flag, would we have immediate problems?

"For example, the manufacture of semiconductors has progressed rapidly in Hong Kong. At present, we have no problem in importing the most sophisticated machinery, but such machinery is still being denied to China.

"Computer technology transfer is going to be another area that will pose problems. These transfer decisions can't depend on China and Hong Kong alone. It has international implications and they have to be solved."

--Trade quotas--Mr Cheong said: "Hong Kong owes its economic miracle to our international textile trade. Even to this day when our economy has expanded so rapidly, our textile exports--which still account for 40 per cent of our total exports--are the main pillar under pinning Hong Kong.

"The 40 percent share is under quota arrangements negotiated with our international trading partners. If Hong Kong's status is changed, we need to find out what will be our international trading partners' attitude towards the maintenance of the same amount of quotas to Hong Kong."

--Freedom to travel--"Hong Kong's prosperity has been mainly due to the hard work of the Hong Kong people. We are known in the international market place to be aggressive and very quick in responding to changes in the world market.

"This is due to the fact that we have lots of people travelling abroad all the time to carry out market studies, observe changing trends and develop good customer relationships.

"We can go to any of our markets at a moment's notice to respond to changes. If Hong Kong's status is changed, will foreign countries allow the same ease of access for our business and professional people?" Mr Cheong asked.

--The convertibility and marketability of the Hong Kong dollar--Mr Cheong said this had been the main impetus for Hong Kong to have developed itself into a major financial center in the Far East.

He said: "I think before the issue of 1997 surfaced Hong Kong was certainly the world's third largest financial center after New York and London. I am afraid we are currently being overtaken by Singapore in this respect.

"The growth and maintenance of the financial sector in Hong Kong must be another major pillar to underpin the continued prosperity of Hong Kong.

"If our status is changed there will certainly be adverse implications."

But will not the same set of problems arise at the end of an extended transition period up to, say, 15 years beyond 1997?

Mr Cheong replied: "It's my belief that if China follows the set of policies they have recently set in train, its economy will progress very rapidly, to the extent that China will become one of the economic powers of the world.

"The problems I have cited above will be solved more easily because it will then be a matter of balance of economic advantages between all the parties concerned."

CSO: 4000/261

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS HONG KONG SELF-RULE CONCEPT

HK010207 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 1 Sep 83 p 2

[Article from "The Past Week" column: "'Confidence'"]

[Text] The recent spate of discussions on what form of government Hong Kong should have after 1997 actually revolved around the question whether the 'Hong Kong governed by Hong Kong people' concept is viable.

Emerging from these discussions are the following shades of opinions.

1. The Chinese concept, once in operation, will be effective in maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.
2. The Chinese concept is acceptable if certain safeguards are clearly spelled out. These include mainly guarantees that Hong Kong will retain its free economy and freedom of speech and expression. Some stress that the rule by law more or less in its present form the legal independence are of vital importance.
3. A big 'No!' or a small 'no' to the concept. The latter are those who cannot be sure or even refuse to believe that the Chinese government will keep its word. The former are those who are adamant that world business interests and Hong Kong will have no confidence in anything but the present Hong Kong government, be it colonial or not.

The doubts and concern are understandable. After all the Chinese offer is now still in its brief outline. But now even the big 'no's' concede that more people are coming around to the Chinese self-rule concept, as the thesis develops. As to world business interests, if they are now even investing in China, why should they avoid Hong Kong? That is probably why the big 'No's' have been sending off their even bigger shrieking 'no!'.

CSO: 4000/261

PAPER REPORTS YOUDE, THATCHER MEETING IN UK

HK060210 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Sep 83 pp 1, 26

[Report by Michael Jones and Rosemary Langford: "Gurkhas Come Under Whitehall Spotlight"]

[Text] London, 5 Sep--Defence matters figures prominently in the Hong Kong talks at No 10 Downing Street today.

"Defence is very much involved because of the British forces in Hong Kong," a spokesman for No 10 said.

The defence secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, attended the talks along with the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the governor of Hong Kong, Sir Edward Youde, and the British ambassador to Peking, Sir Percy Cradock.

The presence of Mr Heseltine was the first time a defence minister has been openly involved in Whitehall discussions on the issue.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was already at No 10 when Sir Edward and Sir Percy arrived.

Mr Heseltine joined Sir Geoffrey, Sir Edward and Sir Percy in a 55-minute session on the state of the Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's future after 1997.

Mrs Thatcher convened the meeting to hear at first hand from Sir Edward and Sir Percy of the prospects for the resumed Peking talks in 2 weeks' time.

No official statement was issued and no explanation was offered for Mr Heseltine's presence beyond the fact that Hong Kong has a British garrison.

Also at the meeting was the minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Richard Luce, the Foreign Office legal adviser, Sir Ian Sinclair, and the assistant under-secretary at the Foreign Office, Mr Alan Donald.

It has frequently been stated that the duty of Hong Kong's 12,000-strong garrison, including reserves and auxiliaries, is to maintain internal security and to prevent illegal immigration.

The garrison's role in the Sino-British consideration of Hong Kong's future has not been raised so far in speculation in London about 1997.

Mr Heseltine's presence at the talks seems certain to give unexpected prominence to the question of Hong Kong's security.

Mr Heseltine last week visited the Royal Navy deployment group bound for Far Eastern waters.

Named "Orient Express" and led by the aircraft carrier HMS Invincible, the group's task is to show that the Royal Navy can operate independently thousands of miles from Britain.

It is bound for India, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand and although its destination after spending Christmas in Australia has not yet been determined, the South China Sea is a possibility.

The British Government is officially downplaying the significance of Sir Edward's activities in London. Both he and Sir Percy are officially on leave and taking advantage of the opportunity to see ministers.

Sir Edward, however, has a diary more in the nature of an official visit this week, with meetings at the Foreign Office tomorrow and more talks in Whitehall on Wednesday.

A television camera team from Channel 4 was at No 10 to film the arrival of participants at the meeting.

The team will be coming to Hong Kong on 18 September to make a documentary about the 1997 problem for the /A Week in Politics/ [phrase within slantlines published in italics] programme.

Commentators in Hong Kong last night said that Mr Heseltine's participation was probably a result of the need to consider the implications for the forces' presence in Hong Kong in the light of possible future changes here.

Hong Kong is garrisoned by one UK regiment--currently the Scots Guards--and four battalions of Gurkhas, supported by their own signals, transport and engineer units.

Under the Capital Defence Costs Agreement Hong Kong foots 75 per cent of the bill for the garrison.

There is virtually no other colonial role left for the Gurkhas, who have been recruited from their Nepal homeland to serve under the British flag since 1815.

It is understood that the future of the Hong Kong garrison is closely linked with the future of the Gurkhas.

The Gurkhas have one battalion in Brunei, but their continued employment there has also been called into question with Brunei approaching full independence in January.

Talk of a military withdrawal from Hong Kong comes in the middle of expensive efforts to update the facilities here, including new barracks for a recently-arrived fifth battalion, a new radio network and the replacement of the Royal Navy's fleet of minesweepers with new patrol boats.

CSO: 4000/261

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ON FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY

HK060544 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] The text of a speech to the Y's Men's Club of Hong Kong last week by the Principal Assistant Secretary for Home Affairs, Dr Patrick Hase:

When I first arrived in Hong Kong I was overwhelmed with the immense vitality of the city, its high spirits, its enjoyment of life and its two-handed grasp of the ideals of self-improvement in career, life-style and happiness.

This feeling of administration has never left me--now, after 11 years stay, it has broadened into a deep affection for and pride in, this splendid city.

What a pity it is so many of the citizens of Hong Kong are so unwilling to make their own admiration of and pride in Hong Kong clear and feel they must be critical first and last!

Obviously, there is much to criticise in Hong Kong--for what city is that not true?--but, surely far, far more to be proud of.

There is no city known to me anywhere in the world which has produced, for instance, a housing programme even one-tenth as massive as Hong Kong's--certainly no state in this part of Asia has done so.

This housing programme has its faults and it is the duty of all citizens to draw attention to these faults, but those faults must be seen against the backdrop of an immense and stupendous success.

This success is one in which we all share, for the programme depends for its success on the economic vitality, political common sense, stability and outspokenness of the citizens of Hong Kong.

I mentioned outspokenness of the citizens of Hong Kong as one of the essential features of our success. Hong Kong, alone in Asia except for Japan, has a completely free press, which both can and does reflect all shades of opinion. There is no government censorship of expression of thought--all we censor is the obscene and outright criminal.

Recent weeks have seen an outpouring of criticism of the Hong Kong government by some sections of the press--much of it biased and wildly inaccurate and some of it frankly scurrilous.

None has been censored, because the freedom to express an opinion is part of what makes Hong Kong what it is, part of what makes this city a place to be proud of.

Freedom from arbitrary government decisions, freedom to criticise the government, freedom to experiment with lifestyles--to develop talents--to make the best of what one has, freedom of religious and political belief and practice, freedom of movement, freedom to do whatever jobs seem most suited to you.

These, with freedom of the press, are the most important, the most basic of all freedoms.

Is it not a matter of pride Hong Kong alone of territories in this region enjoys these freedoms?

Is it not a matter of pride Hong Kong alone of territories in this region enjoys these freedoms?

We all live and work here in a known and clear framework of law and administration, with a government clearly limited by law as to what it can do, unable arbitrarily to interfere with the lifestyle and liberties of its citizens and with many decades of proven unwillingness to step outside the bounds set for it by the law.

I for one feel it to be a matter of pride that we alone of people in this region can say this wholeheartedly.

How many territories are there in this part of the world where the opportunities for youth are as good as here? To the youngster with skill, intelligence, drive and determination in Hong Kong no doors are closed.

To become a millionaire in business, or a leader in the worlds of learning, the arts, government or the professions here does not require "contacts," bribes or family connections.

Look at the number of self-made men in Hong Kong--the percentage, you will find, is surely higher than almost any other place.

Look at the yearly lists of outstanding young people, or the groups of young professionals and academics that are so frequently in the news, look (with all due humility) at yourselves.

Is it not clear Hong Kong is a land of open opportunity, where youngsters' talents will be used and developed?

How true is this of other places in this region?

Is it not something to be proud of?

Crime, culture and cleanliness--so often we are told Hong Kong is crime-ridden, a cultural desert, filthy.

To put it mildly, this is nonsense.

No one of any intelligence can be complacent, but we should put things into perspective. Our crime rates are disturbing, but they are lower than many other cities both within the region and outside. As to culture, Hong Kong is now a clear cultural oasis in the desert of South and East Asia--not perhaps the only one, but almost certainly the most important.

The vitality of both Western and Chinese art-forms, the vigour with which local, district based grassroots cultural groups are ensuring high culture is available at cheap rates in all areas--all these and many more are evidence of a burgeoning spiritual life here.

A cultural desert?

Surely not!

Filthy?

Equally not--Hong Kong is not the cleanest city in the world, or even the region, but it is very far indeed from being the dirtiest.

In all these areas and in others such as transport, medical services, social services and so forth, much remains to be done, but we must never forget for even one instant the huge total of what we--all of us, Hong Kong, its people and the government--have already achieved, are achieving and will continue to achieve.

Finally, our system of government itself, this, too, should be a source of pride, for it works better, in my belief and more fairly, than most.

It rests on two pillars--firstly, as mentioned above, a government constrained by law so as to be quite debarred from arbitrary or excessive action, secondly a very wide ranging structure of consultative bodies, backed by a powerful system of individual freedoms and a free press, to ensure citizens' views must be heard.

The Hong Kong government is advised by the staggering total of some 400 consultative bodies at territory wide level, plus a further 400 to 500 at district level, plus a further 400 to 500 at district level and 5,000 at the grassroots level (mostly MAC's and OI's) [mutual aid committees and owners' incorporations].

Approximately 2,000 unofficals are involved in the terriroty-wide bodies; a further 2,500 in the district bodies and at least 20,000 in the grassroots bodies.

However you define democracy this is a democratic system--one in every 600 citizens aged between 30 and 60 is involved directly in territory-wide consultative bodies, one in every 275 in either territory-wide or district bodies and one in every 100 in some body at some level. Who can say that a genuine attempt is not made to provide a structure whereby the views of citizens can be expressed?

I can assure you that, not only is the structure there, but it is used.

The government knows what people want, what their wishes are, what their problems are.

In the last decade the public housing stock has doubled, the police force has doubled in strength, money spent on public cleansing, culture, recreation and public transport, all raised sharply and why?

Surely simply because, time and again these are the areas where public opinion has shown public concern to be most widespread and deep.

In short, we, the people and the government of Hong Kong together, have built a genuinely free society, without arbitrary or excessive government actions, where the views and wishes of the public can be raised and are raised and listened to, where youngsters can and do make the best use of their talents, where major efforts have been and are being made to deal with social problems and where substantial success has already been achieved in many fields.

A vital, pulsating, progressive, socially mobile, constantly improving /free/ [word within slantlines published in italics] society ruled by law and consensus between people and the government.

A place to be proud of?

Who can doubt it?

CSO: 4000/261

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Sept 26, 1983